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LEAGUE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES MEANS OF SAVING ARMENIA

Failure of Supreme Council to Protect Armenia Against the Turks Leaves League of Na- tions in Serious Dilemma

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday).—At Geneva, France is freely indicated as a country which will endeavor to solve the Armenian problem by means of negotiations with the Kemalists, in accordance with the Viviani plan. But it cannot be denied that there is serious opposition to the suggestion, and France is reluctant to act alone. The truth is that fear is felt of the accusation of playing the Turkish game. How is it possible to negotiate with Mustapha Kemal Pasha without making concessions? Obviously any approach implies some kind of official recognition of Kemal, and as Arthur H. Haffour hints, the only inducement that the powers can offer is a revision of the Turkish treaty.

Undoubtedly there has been a movement in favor of an understanding with Kemal on the part of France for some time, but French diplomacy has no desire to appear openly in a Turkish rôle. A terrible dilemma seems to face the powers—of sacrificing the Armenians or scrapping the Sèvres treaty. The world's great sympathy with Armenia is being used by the Kemalists to blackmail the western nations. France, though almost persuaded that such a surrender is called for, does not want to be alone in the business of "belling the cat." The deep humiliation of complete failure, of being mocked by Kemal, presents itself as a serious possibility.

League's Dilemma

The League of Nations is faced with a tremendous question. If the Armenians are allowed to be massacred without any interference on the part of the League or the nominees of the League, then undoubtedly a harsh judgment will be passed on the League. It will stand before the world in self-confessed impotence. Nevertheless it is only fair to remember that it is no fault of the League if it does not succeed. It is the Supreme Council which has failed, and its statelessness having been declared bankrupt, it is trying to place the onus of shameful shortsightedness on the unfortunate League, which is without money or men.

The desperate plight of Armenia was foreseen, but nothing was done. No nation would take up the mandate. It is impossible to disguise the strong feeling which exists here that the United States lamentably missed a great opportunity, when she refused to protect Armenia, but America's refusal does not clear other countries of their responsibility. Certainly, reluctance to provide the League with a striking force in the shape of an army last year appears now to have been a great blunder. It cannot be expected that at Geneva there can be suddenly improvised a means of dealing with a situation which has baffled the Supreme Council.

Mr. Viviani's Proposal

But to leave Armenia to her fate is unthinkable. What is to be done? Plainly Mr. Haffour is amply sceptical and unhelpful, and Lord Robert Cecil, in favoring the method of more discussions in a large or small commission, hardly realizes the urgency of the problem. René Viviani, the French delegate, therefore found an opening of which he was ready to avail himself. That he and France in general are sympathetic with Armenia need not be disputed, and it is difficult to see, if no nation will take arms at once save Armenia, what other course is open than Mr. Viviani's scheme of negotiations. Undoubtedly the Geneva Assembly can see no other way. But there is an uneasy feeling that behind the mind of Mr. Viviani, is this French diplomatic purpose of securing a compromise with Kemal and securing Armenia at the expense of the much debated treaty.

If Armenia is thus saved, Turkey nevertheless triumphs. If a Turkish triumph is not conceded, Armenia perishes. It is a dreadful alternative. In spite of the Turks' apparently hopeless situation a few months ago, victory is all but in their grasp. That Kemal will demand the most from the present situation is certain. The only alternative to negotiations of a disastrous character is a resolve of the Allies to act.

Plan Is Protested

Appeal Made to League on Proposal of Mr. Viviani

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Committee for Armenian Independence, objecting to René Viviani's proposal that the League of Nations enter into negotiations with Mustapha Kemal concerning Armenia, sent yesterday to Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations, a protest which reads in part: "Mr. René Viviani endeavors to exploit the world's sympathy for Armenia to favor of the pro-Turkey policy of France. If the League of Nations agrees to negotiate with Mustapha Kemal, it will amount to granting Mustapha Kemal the recog-

nition which the French desire this brigand to have. "It is a disgraceful fact that France has supported morally and materially, from its inception, Mustapha Kemal's so-called Nationalist movement, the purpose of which is to maintain the integrity of Turkey. It was France that, in her Chamber of Deputies, hailed Mustapha Kemal and his hordes as patriots.

"According to reliable reports from Europe, even the recent Turkish attack on the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus was maneuvered by the French politicians with a view to compelling the allied and associated powers to enter into negotiations with Mustapha Kemal, on whose side France has desired ever since the armistice to put her forces, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of French statesmen such as Clemenceau. It is an open secret that Mr. Clemenceau's downfall was due to his antagonism to the Turkish policy which the Rothschilds and other French financiers holding Turkish bonds and valuable concessions succeeded in forcing upon the French Government.

"If the League of Nations sincerely desires to help the Armenians let it recognize the independence of United Armenia and assist the Armenians who are fighting valiantly to defend their country, though in some parts, for instance in Cilicia, they are prevented by the French."

BRITISH VIEW OF DUBLIN INCIDENTS

Recent Assassinations Are De- clared to Be No Indication of Lack of Efficiency of the Secret Service Department

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The assassinations which took place on Sunday morning in Dublin, although deeply deplored by government officials here, do not, they consider, demonstrate any lack of effectiveness on the part of the secret intelligence department in Ireland. With one or two exceptions (which were the result of "wrong information" on the part of the "murder gang") the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that all those who were assassinated were officers attached to headquarters for court martial duties. They had no executive military capacity and had been wholly occupied in the duties of attending courts-martial past and pending.

In the latter category, the British authority stated, were the trials of many leaders of the present murder gang; in fact, the informant stated that it is no exaggeration to say that the names of the majority of the murder gang are known, but evidence is so complicated that it will take a little time before the full effect in the arrest and sentence of the leaders can be completed. The wholesale assassinations in Dublin are considered to be the result of an effort on the part of the murder gang to suppress evidence. How this could be effected by raids on and the murdering of officers of their lodgings, ordinary intelligence fails to understand, and must, it was stated, be left to the working of such distorted imaginations as conceived these outrages on civilization.

The quiet workings of the secret intelligence department, operating on the superstitious Irish imagination, have created an excess of fear, culminating in the recent terrible catastrophe. The most striking evidence of useful work done by the staffs of this department was to be seen, the authority said, in the list of names, giving the amounts held by various persons in the list for and on behalf of the Irish Republican Army, which were confiscated.

Further valuable evidence, yet to be used, was obtained from the private box of the Republican Army's chief of staff, which was also secured through the activities of the intelligence department. The British Government, it was stated, is quickly coming to grips with the murder gang, whose leaders, it is estimated, do not exceed 12 persons. Until this terrorist section of Sinn Féin is cleared out, it will be impossible to get on with the Government of Ireland Bill.

Confidence was expressed that the key to the situation rests within the intelligence bureau, whereby perpetrators of these outrages can be confronted with evidence that will enable the court-martial to deal with them in a manner that will put an abrupt termination to their present activities.

Labor Protest at Outrages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The departure of the Labor mission, which was to have left for Ireland today, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Friday, to investigate the reprisals, has been postponed in the light of events occurring in Dublin this weekend.

The parliamentary Labor Party has passed a resolution expressing its deep horror of the brutal assassinations of British subjects, civilian and military, and appealing to both sides for an immediate truce. "It calls upon the leaders of the Sinn Féin movement to repudiate the outrages committed in the name of Irish nationalism and to take every step possible to bring them to an end and on the British Government to discontinue its policy of physical repression."

CANADIAN FARMERS SCORE BIG VICTORY

United Farmers Candidate's Success in East Elgin Federal By-Election Is Serious Setback to Meighen Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, OTTAWA, Ontario.—For the sixth time since entering the federal field of politics a little more than a year ago, the new Farmers Party of the Dominion, self-styled the Progressives, has scored victory at the polls over the old Canadian parties. The victory of S. S. McDermid, United Farmers' candidate, over the government and Liberal candidates in East Elgin on Monday is probably the most notable win of all, inasmuch as the fight was a three-cornered one, and the vote against the government candidate was split. For that reason the government was confident of success, especially in view of the fact that East Elgin has for 20 years past been consistently Conservative.

As it was, the government candidate secured scarce one-third of the total vote polled, and the Farmers' candidate was elected by over 200 of a majority. There is a particular significance in the East Elgin result. East Elgin in 1911 helped to defeat reciprocity; East Elgin in 1920 has returned a candidate pledged to the reform of the tariff of a more extensive and radical character than that proposed by the reciprocity pact. East Elgin in 1911 returned a manufacturer, today it returns a practical farmer.

Issue Limited to the Tariff

More significant still is the fact that throughout the entire campaign the government candidate and his supporters insisted on limiting the issue to the tariff. The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, spoke twice in the county and many of his colleagues and followers also addressed the electors. All preached protection; all opposed the Free Trade doctrines of the Liberal and Farmer candidates, whose platforms approximate each other on tariff matters and yet the combined vote of the lower tariff advocates in the election was just about double that of the protectionist candidate.

Added importance was attached to the Elgin election by reason of the fact that it was first of the Ontario federal ridings to be opened since the accession of the Meighen administration.

With the defeat of the Hearst provincial government (Conservative) last year fresh in mind, apprehension existed that the Farmers' organization might be turned to good use against the Ottawa administration. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, with proposals of tariff reduction, and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers in the Dominion, who is frankly low tariff in sentiment, also visited the riding. The fact that the contest was three-cornered did not apparently help the government candidate.

Old Parties Deserted

It was expected that the anti-government and anti-protection sentiment would be divided between the Farmer and Liberal candidates, but an analysis of the vote shows that old line Liberals and government supporters transferred their allegiance in large numbers to the Farmers Party, which they had already voted to victory in a provincial contest. The only urban center, the industrial town of Aylmer, was expected to go strongly in favor of the government protectionists candidate, but instead it went strongly Liberal, making it difficult for Mr. Stansell to overcome Mr. McDermid's lead in the rural divisions.

Mr. Meighen has so far had nothing to say regarding the results. Mr. King holds that the victory is one for Liberal ideals and that, had the progressive forces been united, instead of fighting separately, the defeat of the government candidate would have been even more complete. The opposition leader claims that the result of both the by-elections is a straight indication that the electors have lost faith in the present government, and are demanding a general election.

"Canada," he says "is the only part of the empire which has not had an election since the war finished. In fact she is the only one of the free nations of the world which has not given her people an opportunity of declaring upon past war issues. Following the defeat in East Elgin the government should dissolve Parliament and go to the people." In the meantime the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the progressives, is holding a series of meetings in the west, and covering part of the territory recently traversed by the two other leaders.

British Columbia By-Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—James A. McKelvie, government candidate of the Yale by-election for the Dominion House of Commons, was the victor over Colonel Edgett, Soldier-Farmer-Labor nominee; by a majority of 462 votes. Approximate figures are: J. A. McKelvie..... 4953 Colonel Edgett..... 4491

Majority..... 462

A number of small polls are yet to be heard from but will not materially

affect the result. The supporters of the government looked for a much bigger majority, but the constituency is strongly a fruit-growing one and farmers evidently flocked to the support of their own men. Mr. McKelvie, who is editor of The Vernon News and an old resident of the city, polled a majority at home which more than offset the adverse vote in rural districts. The tariff issue did not figure to any extent as Colonel Edgett declared in favor of moderate protection for the fruit growing industry.

MR. THOMAS' VIEW OF LABOR UNREST

French Labor Leader Says Con- cern About Unemployment, Which Pervades All Countries, Causes Labor Troubles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The fundamental cause of present labor troubles is to be found, it is said, in the rooted fear among the working classes of unemployment during the coming winter. This great fear of unemployment pervades all countries of Europe and, in the opinion of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations at Geneva, is due in France to lack of orders, in England to lack of credit, and in Germany and Italy to lack of raw materials.

Mr. Thomas is in London for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the British government toward the Washington convention on international labor conditions. Speaking of strikes as a solution of the difficulties of the working classes, he said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that labor leaders are experiencing great anxiety on account of the actions of the extremists. The leaders fully recognize that strikes in time of industrial prosperity may bring the desired results, but in times of depression like the present, they are fatal. Mr. Thomas said that, owing to industrial depression, he does not anticipate that many strikes will take place at this time.

Cause of Direct Action

Asked for his opinion as regards direct action and its relation to Bolshevism, as opposed to constitutional methods, he said:

"Direct action is due to the failure of government action, and the only way to abolish direct action is to engender that state of confidence between the workers and the government that will create reciprocal trust." Bolshevism, on the other hand, he said, refuses to take into account any actual economic or social facts, and pretends to establish communistic systems without having made the necessary preparations. "It draws its strength from the revolt against injustice of the present order of society, and the opposition of all workers to the present social régime."

Mr. Thomas considers that the only way to preserve Europe against Bolshevism is to carry out such social and political reconstruction "as will overcome the natural and legitimate aspirations of the working class." The working classes, he said, thought that many of these reforms would be made possible when the Treaty of Versailles was drawn up, and that, coincident with the signing of the Treaty, improved conditions would shortly follow.

In this, he said, the working classes have experienced a disappointment.

Seamen's Demands Discussed

The seamen's eight-hour bill, that came before the conference at Geneva, Mr. Thomas said, was not carried through. The shipowners and seamen have decided to have a new and private meeting in January in Brussels, both parties unanimously proposing Mr. Thomas as president. The seamen, Mr. Thomas said, should have an eight-hour day the same as landmen, and, in view of the spirit of good will existing between the parties, accompanied by the technical progress and improvements in propelling machinery such as internal combustion, the hope is entertained that the eight hour day may be granted without increased crews on ships.

CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The International Trades Unions Congress held its first meeting here yesterday, with Leon Jouhaux of Paris, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of France presiding. Among the delegates were representatives from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Poland, Lithuania, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. The subjects under discussion included rates of exchange, distribution of raw materials, and socialization of the means of production.

A letter from W. A. Appleton, resigning his post as president of the International Federation of Trades Unions was first read. J. H. Thomas, who was unanimously elected as president in Mr. Appleton's place, addressed the meeting, when he stated that the remedy for ills was to forget as speedily as possible all events of the past few years.

GENERAL BOOTH SEES DRY BENEFITS

Salvation Army Leader Says He Has Observed Enough in the United States to Dissipate Some Impressions Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office, BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The United States, in adopting national prohibition of intoxicating liquors, has led the world in a great forward, progressive step that will provide an example for other nations to follow, declared Gen. Bramwell Booth, leader of the Salvation Army throughout the world, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. General Booth said that, although he has not been able to observe intimately and extensively the benefits of prohibition to the United States, he has seen and heard enough to be able to aid in dissipating in England and elsewhere the misunderstanding of the results, which, he agreed, has been fostered by interests opposed to prohibition.

The Salvation Army leader expressed the conviction that prohibition has come as a permanent institution in the United States, but he warned against allowing the liquor interests to regain any hold on legislative machinery. General Booth said that the army has been able to direct some of its work in other channels as a result of abstinence. Acceptance of such a sweeping change in what has become a deplorable institution in many countries, he said, will only come after an intelligent public opinion has been awakened and educated to an appreciation of the economic and social effects of prohibition.

"The need of the Salvation Army," General Booth asserted when asked to task his organization now faced, "is men and women. We must have workers who will dedicate themselves to the cause of serving humanity, civilization and Christianity. The war has created a new appreciation of the Salvation Army. We are now recognized as 'of the soil.'"

As evidence of the world-wide activity of the Salvation Army its leader cited the work among the wandering aboriginal tribes in the hinterlands of India. In Burma the government has asked the Salvation Army to take over the care of 600 prisoners and, the General said, these people will be schooled in the work of producing rice, of which there is a vast shortage in the East. China, in which the General is particularly interested, now offers a wide field for work, and already the labor is being carried on with the aid of 120 native officers of the Salvation Army.

"We have great opportunities there, and the Chinese have great opportunities themselves which we can help them to realize," General Booth declared. "We have been wonderfully received there. We are greeted as 'foreign angels' now."

General Booth said that the war, during which the Salvation Army worked with practically every army, created a confidence in the organization which it will continue to reap for many years. On the other hand, he said, the war built up a certain distrust of civilization, of repugnance to war, which must be encountered, now. The leader asserted, however, that he is an optimist convinced that the world is making progress.

One of the outstanding features of the international work of the Salvation Army, General Booth pointed out, is that it is being carried on by native workers of every country. The leading men and women, he said, no longer come from Great Britain but from every race and every tribe in every corner of the world. He read a letter of appreciation received from the native leaders of the Salvation Army work among the tribes in the Transvaal, who had gathered in Johannesburg, South Africa, and sent appeal for more workers.

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GENERAL ZELLGOUSKI SUSTAINS REVERSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—The correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" wires from Kovno that, by a strong counter-offensive against the advances of the rebel General Zeligowski, the Lithuanians have completely reestablished their former frontier, capturing the towns of Postavi, Shrivinty and Gedroists. Two Polish cavalry detachments, advancing on Poneviej, were cut off and captured. Many prisoners and much war matériel were taken by the Lithuanians. At Shrivinty, members of the brigade staff were made prisoners, and General Zeligowski himself only made his escape in a motor car.

PHILIPPINES IN NEED OF CAPITAL

Chief of Insular Affairs Bureau Points Out Opportunity for Development—Lack of Labor Is Said Also to Be Apparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Immigration conditions existing in the United States, particularly "those provisions affecting the immigration of Asiatics, of illiterates, and of laborers," do not apply to the Philippines, according to the annual report of Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who expresses the opinion that capital and immigration are needed to develop properly the resources of the archipelago.

The debt limit of the Philippines, he recommends, may now safely be increased to \$25,000,000, and it is urged that a legislative definition be given of the extent to which Philippine citizens are to be included in the rights and privileges given by statute to citizens of the United States.

Speaking of the need of labor and capital, he writes:

"In all parts of the islands there are complaints of lack of labor. There are large tracts of the best agricultural land in the world awaiting development. How true this is, is manifest to the traveler throughout the islands, and well brought out by the recent census of the islands, which shows that in a number of fertile provinces the total population falls below 20 per square mile, while there is an unsupplied labor demand in other agricultural provinces having a population of 250 per square mile.

"There is a growing tendency to migrate from the more densely settled provinces to those sparsely settled, but even with the encouragement and assistance given to this movement by the government, this will be a slow process.

"The most urgent need of the Philippines is capital. If capital in amounts necessary to undertake the profitable agricultural work were available, it would first attract the surplus Filipino labor in those few provinces where it is either surplus or less profitably employed, and it would then require labor from outside the islands."

Because private enterprise has not taken the initiative in developing the islands, the Philippine Government itself has bought the Manila Railroad, whose private owners were unable to operate it and finish its construction, and has also established the Philippine National Bank.

Improvement of freight and passenger service to Porto Rico is much needed, the report asserts, and the Harbor of San Juan, the principal port of that island, is being deepened as a means toward that end.

SIGNS OF A FRESH ALLIED DISPUTE ON GREEK SITUATION

While British Tendency Is to Accept Greek Choice of King, France Sees Dangers If the Former Monarch Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Contrary to earlier statements, diplomatic circles in Paris assert that no date has been fixed for the visit of Georges Leygues, the Premier, to London to consult with Mr. Lloyd George on the Greek situation. It is probable, however, that he will leave Paris this week. Other subjects will be discussed, but Greece is the most important.

In the meantime, various proposals are being examined, modified, rejected, taken up again, and opinion is exceedingly unstable. There appears to be no intention of preventing King Constantine from going to Greece. Paris favors a solemn advertisement to the Greek people of the risks they run in recalling Constantine, while London is represented as preferring to wait and see. Nevertheless it is believed that démarches have been made at Athens and at Lucerne.

George Rallis, the Greek Premier, had been warned that Greece cannot hope to keep the territories acquired by the Sèvres Treaty. Admiral Kerr is said to be in touch with the former king. The entourage of Constantine believes that England has too many interests in the east to abandon Greece and allow a Turkish reaction, whoever may be king. Thus there appears to be shaping a new diplomatic dispute between England and France. France, though unable to decide upon radical measures, cannot forget the reprehensible behavior of Constantine, nor overlook the grave danger of restoration at Athens of the avowed agents of Germany. Financial reprisals against Greece are being envisaged.

The son of Eleutherios Venizelos arrived at Marseilles yesterday and came on to Paris. Sophocles Venizelos, who is elected deputy in Creta, says that his father will travel to Paris and then to London. What the former Premier wishes is to save the Greater Greece that he has created. He declares that if his adversaries will follow a national and "entente" policy, he will be satisfied.

The cause of the defeat, he said, was the mobilization. Workers and peasants under arms were discontented. The length of the peace conference also allowed intrigues. All the army voted against the government, but all the populations of the new territories, except the Turks, voted for it. He was not persuaded that the Greek people would recall Constantine. If the Allies manifested a firmness before the plebiscite, he believes that Prince George or Prince Paul would be nominated. The Turks are exultant and menacing, but the Greek soldiers have repelled them in Smyrna. Greek money has already lost in value.

New Greek Policy

Serious Consequences to Mr. Gounaris' Policy Expected by Writer

The following article, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, is from the pen of a writer who is in close touch with the people of whom he writes and is recognized as an authority upon affairs in the Near East.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The shock at the results of the Greek elections is passed. The few days which have elapsed since they were held make possible the application of dispassionate judgment to the declarations of the new régime. A great party, with a great program of well-defined foreign and domestic policies, has been defeated. A new party has come into power. Those interested in Greece will naturally attribute a great significance to the statements made by the leaders of the new régime with a view to discovering its line of policy, both in the foreign and in the domestic affairs of Greece.

Mr. Gounaris is the spokesman of the party in power. What statements he has already made regarding the policy of his party?

"We shall follow the foreign policy of Venizelos." And again: "We hope to hold Smyrna through an amicable understanding with Turkey." He, furthermore, declares: "We shall seek reconciliation with the Venizelists." And, "We shall submit to a plebiscite the question of the return of former King Constantine."

Mr. Gounaris Inconsistent

It is well to take up the matter of reconciliation first. Mr. Gounaris is inconsistent. He knows that the Venizelists will never accept without armed resistance the return of former King Constantine. When, therefore, Mr. Gounaris makes on the one hand the statement that his party will seek to reconcile the Venizelists, and on the other, the declaration that his party will submit the question of Constantine to the will of the majority, he clearly demonstrates his insincerity, because he knows that the same majority that gave his party 250 deputies will cast their votes in favor of the return of Constantine. What Mr. Gounaris means by reconciliation is that the Venizelists must reconcile themselves to the new state of affairs, because they have been defeated at the polls. That such is the spirit animat-

ing the new party is indicated by the attack made by the Royalists upon the Venelist Club at Athens. The attack was aimed at lynching the leaders of the Venelist campaign committee. The army, loyal to Mr. Veniselos, immediately rushed upon the Royalist rioters and dispersed them.

Action of Army

After the riots, Mr. Gounaris, in order to conceal the dangers created by the elections, issued a statement that his party believed the army would not revolt. But the army will revolt if an attempt is made to bring Constantinople back. The officers who led the Greek troops to brilliant victories in Thrace and in Asia Minor are Venelists. The distinguished regiments of Eastern Macedonia, of Thrace, of Epirus, of Crete, of the Aegean, and of Asia Minor, that carried the brunt of the battles and hoisted the Greek flag over Adrianople and Brusa are with Mr. Veniselos. They will never present arms to King Constantine. The world, then, may not look to Mr. Gounaris for the attainment of the reconciliation of the Greeks, unless he drops Constantine altogether.

But if the domestic policy of Mr. Gounaris, as outlined above, portends civil war, his foreign policy spells disaster for Greece. How significant is his statement that his party hopes to hold Smyrna through an amicable understanding with Turkey? Until yesterday, Turkey was a crushed enemy thanks to Greek arms. Mr. Gounaris, by his declaration, elevates Turkey to the level of a victor, and presents Greece as a suppliant for peace at the door of Kemal Pasha. Attending as such a policy may appear, it is consistent with the entire conduct of the Anti-Venelist Party. One of the most potent reasons for the defeat of Mr. Veniselos was the war-weariness of the Greeks. Mr. Veniselos, in order to attain the unification of the Greek race, was compelled to keep the youth of Greece in the trenches long after nearly all other belligerents of the great war had demobilized their armies. The Royalists took advantage of the discontent of the Greek people and attacked Mr. Veniselos' policy as too ambitious and too costly for the Greek families. In other words, the Royalists have promised the Greek people that if the Royalists were elected, they would return the Greek soldiers to their homes.

Peace at Any Cost

Peace at any cost was the pledge, and upon that pledge the opposition to Mr. Veniselos came into power. Now that pledge must be made good. The Greek soldiers must be sent home. Peace must be concluded with Kemal. Mr. Gounaris and Kemal shall sit around a green table and the former will try to reach an amicable understanding with the latter. Kemal knows the pledge of the Royalists to the Greek people. He knows that Mr. Gounaris must send the Greek boys home, or suffer overthrow. Kemal, therefore, will be utterly unyielding. He will demand the maximum concessions. He will not conclude peace unless he gets back either Thrace or Smyrna. Kemal knew the defeatist program of the Royalists and had the patience to wait for the results of the Greek elections. He refused to listen to the Allies. He even instructed the Turkish Cabinet of Tewfik to refuse to ratify the Turkish Treaty. He could gain a great advantage if Mr. Veniselos were defeated. The Royalists in the campaign won the support of the Turks and Bulgarian elements in Greece, elements which will welcome the demobilization of the Greek troops and the subsequent advance of the Turks upon Smyrna.

The government of Mr. Gounaris, then, must either fulfill its pledge to the Greeks, or continue the campaign against Kemal, and run the risk of overthrow at home. The bitterness and the unscrupulousness with which Mr. Gounaris fought his campaign give one very slight hopes that he will prefer defeat at home to disaster in Asia Minor. He will try to negotiate peace with Kemal, and will accept the terms of the latter. To the adoption of such a policy, Mr. Gounaris will be induced, not only by a desire to please the Greek people, but also by a desire to bid for French and Italian support. France and Italy have systematically fought Mr. Veniselos' Greek expansion in Asia Minor. They did everything to throw the Greeks out of Smyrna.

Franco-Italian Intrigue

Only the genius of Mr. Veniselos overcame Franco-Italian intrigue and open opposition. Mr. Gounaris will seek to ingratiate himself with France and Italy by offering to put an end to the Greco-Turkish war in Asia Minor, and, perhaps, by ultimately abandoning Smyrna itself. Such a policy would appeal to France and Italy, and would enlist for Mr. Gounaris the full support of those countries against Mr. Veniselos.

A much similar policy of retreat may be followed in Northern Epirus. That province, already awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference, is now held by Albanian troops. Greece can secure possession of it by disembarking the Albanians. It will mean a new Greek expedition. But that is exactly the very thing that has brought defeat to Mr. Veniselos.

Will Mr. Gounaris risk the outcry of those who voted for him on the platform of immediate peace and demobilization, and liberate Northern Epirus? Mr. Gounaris will probably negotiate with the Albanians, and yield to them rather than fight and displease his constituents. But at this stage of the Greek drama will enter Mr. Veniselos, the Venelist, the regiments of Thrace, of Epirus, of eastern Macedonia, of the Aegean, of Crete, and of Smyrna, not to speak of the regiments of volunteers from Constantinople and from the Pontus. They will stop the hand of the Royalist Government from signing away

Northern Epirus or any portion of Asia Minor won primarily by Venelist armies.

Venelist Republic Rumors

Already, the news has come that the Venelists contemplate the establishment of a republic at Smyrna. If Mr. Gounaris attempts to negotiate a peace treaty with Kemal at the expense of Greece, the Smyrna Republic will be a fact. The events of Salonika will be repeated. Mr. Veniselos or Mr. Stergiadis will assume the leadership. Thrace and Eastern Macedonia, Crete, and the Aegean Islands, Epirus and the Pontus will rally around the flag of Hellenic Ionia. The regiments of New Hellas will be arraigned against Kemal, and the Royalist Greeks will be permitted to return to their homes if they are tired of war for the liberation of their enslaved brothers.

The Royalists have a sad experience from their recent encounter with Mr. Veniselos at Salonika. They may not dare abandon Asia Minor. If they abandon it, a new Greece will spring up to defend the rights of Hellenism. If they do not abandon Asia Minor, the Greek people will grow more weary of war inefficiently conducted, and will invite Mr. Veniselos to assume once more the leadership of Greek affairs. It is the earnest prayer of all lovers of Greece that Mr. Gounaris may avoid civil war, and the creation of a second Hellas in old Ionia. And this can be attained in two ways: by keeping Constantinople out of Greece, and by occupying Northern Epirus and dictating terms to Kemal. Such a policy may mean the overthrow of the Royalist Party, and it is the least of the evils that Mr. Veniselos, but it is preferable to a civil war, to secession, and an inglorious fall from power in the end.

Referendum on Ruler

Vote on Return of King Constantine to Greece Probable Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to an official cable message from Athens yesterday, it is probable that a referendum on the return of King Constantine to Greece will be held within 15 days. The Chamber of Deputies will convene tomorrow, and will be a constituent assembly. Mr. Stratos, according to the dispatch, as the leader of the Conservative Party, will be asked by the government to accept the Presidency of the Chamber.

The cable message contained some references to the political activities of the anti-Venelist party, now restored to power by the national elections. The Greek Minister of War has opened an investigation "to ascertain the amount of sums allowed to the Venelist papers, which were destined exclusively for the soldiers at the front." Officers who were dismissed from the army for political reasons have been restored, and the government has issued a decree of general amnesty.

Mr. Kallioopoulos, minister of finance, has declared his determination to "close his eyes to past deeds" and to proceed to the work of conserving the public finances, "whose anemia is apparent." All possible restrictions, he said, had been placed on the expenses of officials, and only indispensable expenditures will be made, in order to prevent dissipation of the funds.

CHINA ABROGATES PACT WITH JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Chinese Government, like the Japanese, has canceled the Sino-Japanese military convention, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters, this step being the natural sequel to the termination of the war, seeing that a definite term was originally put to the duration of the convention. So far as any action arising from the signing of the document is concerned, the existence of this military agreement has passed comparatively unnoticed, and just as little interest is apparently being taken in its abrogation. Attention in China is taken up at present, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, with problems arising from food shortage. The north and south are uniting in concerted measures intended to relieve distress, and officials throughout the country are foregoing a tenth of their salaries as a contribution to the relief fund. A report that the Chinese Government has been approached by the Russian Soviet Government with a view to cooperation between them against the Japanese is declared untrue in official circles.

FARMERS URGED TO COMBAT DEFLATION

President of National Union Advises Members Not to Sell at Present Prices—Charges Campaign of Sinister Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Farmers must not sell their products at "deflation" prices, declared Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union, in a circular letter to members which was made public last night. Mr. Barrett declares that farmers can win their campaign for adequate prices because consumers will support them, now that deflation has been shown to mean loss of work.

Large organizations of Capital, he charged, had acted in a way to disrupt and destroy efforts of farmers to work collectively. At Washington, he said, much apprehension is felt among government officials as to the state of agriculture.

"Sinister designs," he charges, are back of the campaign for "deflation," a reduction in the values of farm products "such as this country has never experienced before."

Consumers of the cities, who "do real honest toll and render real service," will be fair to the farmers, it is declared, because they see that they are losing their work on receiving lower wages, "as a result of the premeditated deflation policy."

Farmers can win if they will stand together, says Mr. Barrett. "Present prices are ruinously low," and imply bankruptcy for many farmers. Manufacturers are not making such sacrifices and there is no reason why farmers should, he declares. He calls upon farmers to aid each other by loans that will tide over the present financial difficulties.

"Farmers everywhere should be meeting these days in protest and planning."

"When farmers began their collective protest against collective combines of capital and planned and began to do business cooperatively," Mr. Barrett charges, "deliberate efforts were made to disrupt their undertakings... to destroy cooperative associations by boycotting manufacturers who were willing to sell feeds, farm machinery and other supplies to the cooperatives; to 'buy in' capital shares and get control of the interest in farmers' creameries and warehouse companies."

Various business groups had "stool pigeons" to whom they paid high prices, "and whose job it was to discourage every effort of cooperation in the community."

Numerous specific charges are made, involving alleged attempts of big business interests to prevent collective action by farmers in their own behalf.

ESTIMATING BUREAU UNDER INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—An "estimating bureau," which has for its members the 12 member companies composing the Concrete Fireproofers Association, constitutes what was characterized by counsel for the joint legislative committee investigating the housing situation here as "a combination in restraint of open competition," following testimony given at the hearing yesterday by Roswell F. Easton, president of the association. The witness denied this, saying that the bureau was organized for the purpose principally of preparing estimates of unit quantities and costs.

STILLS VOID INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Manufacturers of "moonshine" whisky were given a shock when Otto A. Braun, an insurance man, said companies will not be liable for damage done by a fire caused by a still, and said even if a fire was not caused by distilling apparatus, the fact that a still had been in operation would mean that the company is not liable.

MANY IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Figures in a report by Robert C. Deming, state Americanization commissioner, show that 24,972 immigrants will have come to Connecticut in the 11 months' period which includes the present month. Most of the newcomers were from southern Europe.

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IN conservative black or oxford, also in blues, grays, browns and mixtures. Some full silk lined, velvet collar or self collars—fly front or button through and pocketed—pipe seamed. Stitched cuffs and vented back. Rigidly half the wearer's height plus eight inches. In sizes 33 to 48 chest, and graded for stouts, slims or regular figures. Priced \$75, \$85, \$95 or \$110. Ready-to-Wear.

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FARMERS DISTRUST OFFER OF PACKERS

Large Pool, Formed With Aid of Bankers, Looked Upon as a Scheme to Tighten Meat Men's Hold on Live-Stock Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Alert farmers' organizations exhibit little confidence in the so-called helping hand extended by the packers and bankers of Chicago who recently formed a \$30,000,000 pool to assist in financing the live-stock industry. Ostensibly it is a benevolent move, but many farm leaders are skeptical, and some even see it as a scheme whereby the packers seek to tighten their grip upon live-stock producers.

Briefly, the plan announced calls for the subscription by Chicago, New York, Boston, and St. Louis banks to the pool, which is to be handled by the Live Stock Financing Corporation, an organization formed for the purpose. The banks are to receive 8 per cent interest on their funds, and the corporation puts the money out at 10 per cent interest. No new loans are to be made, but the live-stock paper which small country banks have been unable to liquidate is to be taken over to obviate the necessity, it was said, of marketing immature live-stock.

What are the real motives behind this pool? Leaders of the farming end of the live-stock industry have their own opinions on the subject, and some of them were outlined here Thursday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

A large part of the cattle business in the west, they say, is already carried on with loans of packer money or packer-controlled money. The prolonged depression in cattle prices may have endangered a great deal of the paper that the packers have out in the cattle country. From a knowledge of these facts, the farm leaders draw the conclusion that the motives behind this \$30,000,000 pool are either to strengthen the paper held by the packers, or to extend the hold of the packers on the cattle producers.

On invitation by the packers, leaders of these farm organizations attended a conference of all branches of the live-stock industry in Chicago on September 10. There have been other meetings since, and they culminated in the formation of the pool, but the farm leaders had nothing to do with the later meetings.

At the first meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to obtain funds to finance the live-stock industry of the country, the United States Treasury to place the funds with reserve banks for that purpose. Most of the farm leaders present disapproved of this move, as they saw in it a concealed purpose of the packers to unload their risky paper on the federal reserve system.

Another purpose of the meeting, as they saw it, was an attempt to launch propaganda intended to induce the farmers in the corn belt to buy lean steers from the western ranges and fatten them for market. This is what happened a year ago, and the corn-belt farmers came out heavy losers, while the western cattle men, in whom the packers are financially interested, crawled out from under.

Both of these plans fell down. The Federal Reserve Board refused to finance the live-stock industry, and the corn-belt farmers refused to take over the burdens of the western cattle ranchers. So the Live Stock Financing Corporation pool has been formed as the alternative, say the farm leaders. Present conditions in the cattle business are not regarded as permanent, and the farmers are hopeful that changes will put it on a sound basis.

DUPLICATION OPPOSED IN CHARITY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Bird S. Coler, commissioner of welfare, is conducting a campaign against certain drives of charitable organizations as calculated to duplicate work already done by others, and especially city organizations and departments. Mr. Coler indorses the present drive for a certain hospital, but criticizes the American Red Cross drive, and the drives for a hospital fund and one for an association.

Mr. Coler claims that the Red Cross is attempting to duplicate work of city agencies, and should find sufficient need for its services in world conditions. He deprecates private agencies which duplicate public work without power to enforce their measures, and says:

"The Salvation Army appears to be the only non-sectarian organization that did war work on the other side that has not stepped over since the war and wanted to be a permanent health or reform agency, attempting to take the work that is already being performed by duly constituted authorities."

WAY MAY OPEN TO DEPORT RUSSIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Officials of the Department of Labor yesterday expressed the opinion that the prospective resumption of trade relations with Russia by Great Britain might make possible the deportation of some 540 Russians, for the most parts alleged radicals, who have been held in this country awaiting means of transportation to their own country. About 500 of the number are at Deer Island, Boston, Massachusetts. It was pointed out that steamship sailings from Great Britain to Russia would probably make possible the shipment of these aliens to Russia, via Great Britain, where a transfer would be necessary. The announcement by the United States some months ago that trade restrictions would be lifted was for a time counted upon to make deportation possible, but the State Department hedged the Russian trade plan with so many qualifications that trade was practically impossible.

The case of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, trade representative of Soviet Russia, who is now the object of deportation proceedings, will presumably not be affected by the British trade plans, it was said.

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN PRINCES

Smuggling of Capital Out of Germany by Exalted Personages Is Divulged in Reichstag Session by Former Chancellor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Tempestuous scenes marked the debate today in the Reichstag, in which the former German Chancellor, Hermann Müller, alleged that members of the Hohenzollern, and other royal German families, generals and leading statesmen, had smuggled vast sums of money out of Germany, thus escaping taxation. Mr. Müller maintained that, whereas clerks, officials, and workers generally were rigidly compelled to pay the high taxation imposed, princes and aristocrats had taken part in a vast conspiracy to defraud the state.

"Is it true," he asked, amid great excitement, "that the Crown Princess Cecile of Prussia, Prince Eitel Friedrich von Hohenzollern and Prince Augustus William of Hohenzollern have had a share in the transaction of smuggling their money into Holland?" He added that the government should confiscate the property of the parties involved, which still remained in Germany.

In a long speech in reply, Dr. Wirth, the German Finance Minister, admitted there was some truth in the allegations and that several members of the Hohenzollern family figured on the list of clients of a firm which had smuggled a vast amount of property into neutral countries. The public prosecutor, he added, would take all necessary legal steps against all parties, whether princes or commoners, who were suspected of having broken the law in regard to the export of property. Angry incidents took place between the Socialists and Junkers during the speech delivered later by a Conservative speaker, who defended the Crown Prince and Crown Princess from Mr. Müller's attacks.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—One hundred eminent persons have smuggled to Holland money aggregating 250,000,000 marks, asserted Hermann Müller, former German Chancellor, in the Reichstag today. He interpellated the government relative to the activities of the firm of Cruser & Phillipson, bankers, which is declared to have carried on extensive smuggling.

It was asserted that the head of the banking firm had been enrolled in the German Army and was on good terms with the nobility, and that the concern had "been known publicly as a special firm for the carrying on of contraband in goods and capital." It was said to have grown so large that it was able to buy eventually nearly 10,000,000 shares in the firm of Schlesinger, Trier & Co.

"I ask the government," said the former Chancellor, "what has been done in the case of the banking firm of Sinner, Borghland & Co., which has been accused of smuggling. I demand that people known as smugglers should be severely punished."

Replying to the interpellation, Dr. Wirth, Minister of Finance, said the public prosecutor had not concluded his investigation of Sinner, Borghland & Co., and so he was unable to give detailed information, but he said the banking houses mentioned were evidently engaged in smuggling capital out of the country.

"The government," he continued, "learned a few days ago that millions of its cash and securities were standing to the credit of German subjects with the firm of Cruser & Phillipson in Amsterdam, and that these millions had gone there through an intermediary in contravention of German laws. The public prosecutor started an inquiry into the flight of this capital, and the firm's books have been seized. Proceedings are pending against a number of persons who sent

JUDGES SEEK MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. AUGUSTA, Maine.—Increases in the salaries of the justices of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court from \$5000 to \$8000 a year and in those of the Superior Court to \$5000 a year, was urged by Leslie C. Cornish, chief justice of the former, before the budget committee of the Legislature.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Greece, Syria, Siam, Norway and Sweden are among the nations represented in an International Club which was organized recently among students of the New Hampshire College.

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO HOLD OFFICES

Governor Promises Settlement of Question Raised by Massachusetts State Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Solution of the question whether women are ineligible to hold state and other elective offices in Massachusetts because the Constitution does not specifically provide that they are eligible, raised by the office of the Secretary of State and referred to the Attorney-General for decision, is promised by Gov. Calvin Coolidge at the special session of the Legislature which will be called early next month. The finding of the secretary is based on the fact that a statute allows women to hold office on the school committee, but that there is no law, statute or provision in the Constitution defining the sex of the officeholders. The words "persons" and "inhabitants" are employed in referring to the qualifications of officials.

The Secretary of State, however, rules that the fact that the law provides for women to hold office in one instance requires that the law should provide their eligibility for all offices. It is further argued that in order that women shall attain a full equality with men in office holding a constitutional amendment is necessary. It also appears that the right of women to be candidates for election is not questioned but the legal right to their holding office promises to become an issue with the approaching municipal elections.

HIGHER WAGES PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday).—The federal basic wage commission recommends considerable increases in wages to an amount varying in Sydney and other capital cities from £5.17s. to £5.6ds.2d. in Brisbane. The recommendation is based on the increased cost of living, principally of house rent. If the recommendation is adopted, it is estimated that the wages bill of the Commonwealth will be increased by £100,000,000.

AUTOMOBILIST FINED \$100

ATTLEBORO, Massachusetts.—Convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Edward A. King has been fined \$100 in the district court, reflecting the increasingly severe attitude of Massachusetts judges toward offenses of this nature.

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At the headquarters of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters the opinion was expressed that there might be a basis for such a ruling in the legal sense. It was, however, pointed out that the time necessary to enact a constitutional amendment would cause considerable delay and practically constitute discrimination. It is felt, however, that a statute would sufficiently satisfy the legal obstacle of silence on the part of the state Constitution.

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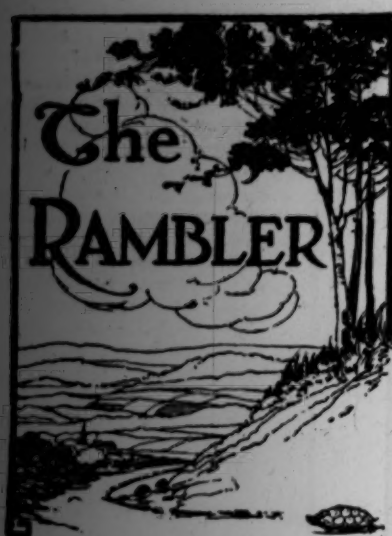
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The Round Table Hears the Election Returns

On the evening of the Olympiad, when all Ionia gathers to choose a new chieftain, there is, as you sagely observed, stranger, a revolution in the habits of the round table's frequenters. Usually, after Cato has cleared away the last dinner cloth, the round table stands in its corner silent and deserted until the waning of another sun shall again gather the host about the table's oaken top. But upon the recurring occasion, every four years, when politics enthral our fair land, the regular assembly, greatly enlarged by non-resident members and others not of our more intimate brotherhood, remain after the dinner is over and far on into the small hours of the night, to hear what the decision of the Ionian Greeks is to be. Not many of us are politicians either by profession or as abstract thinkers, yet we all profess much curiosity about the country's choice. Our staying to learn the news had in itself become a custom, the more closely observed, perhaps, for the very reason that the opportunity is separated by a span of 48 months.

Special preparations are made on this unusual occasion for our proper entertainment. The great hall is set out with chairs for the round table will no longer hold the multitude. The first competition arises for places in the leather-covered seats, the majority being those folding affairs of light wood which are as conducive to usefulness as a medieval choir stall in a cathedral. The regular members of the Round Table are skilled in the ways of the club. They early preempt the comfortable chairs, leaving the others to those who have, as it were, drifted in from the outer darkness. Whatever the decision of Ionia on this night, the Round Table brotherhood will sit in ease and luxury. Nestor is in the largest chair of all, down near the front, a pile of documents on his lap. But he may be counted upon to fall asleep among the first. There is little fear of his having anything to say on this night about the island of Hibernia. Near him, of course, are the Poet and the Bondsman, the former affecting literary indifference, the latter, as he would describe it, "keyed up." The Armorer is also there, although pessimistically convinced that there is little hope for the country's business however the election shall turn out. The Professor of Literature likewise sits in another corner, driven to be present by an uneasy sense that it is his duty to know something about current affairs. In front of us all hangs a blackboard, on which nothing is ever written. By the blackboard sits a member who only appears every four years, but who has had, from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the exclusive privilege of reading aloud to us the returns. Should you ask me, stranger, what he does with himself during the four-year intervals, when there are no elections, I should not know where to turn for an answer. He is there and ready—let that suffice you.

But unquestionably you were right, stranger, in pointing out a newcomer as the most interesting character in this gathering. He is the young man who presides over the far-writing instrument from whose cryptic clicks we derive our knowledge of events. A turned-down lampshade of opalescent green throws a strong light upon his serious countenance. He sits there acting a part with great skill. It is his business—at least, as he appears to conceive it—to impress us with his earnestness, but further than this to give us no clue whatsoever to his feelings. Let Ionia choose whom it will, no shadow of expression shall creep into his face. It is not his task to moralize on what he pens upon sheets of yellow paper, as he sits listening unmoved to the taps of the machine before him. With unflinching calm he shoves the papers across his table, as each is full, and looks with a mixture of pity and forbearance upon the rest of us, as we greet with shouts what he has written.

There is little or no debate upon this evening. We have threshed out all our political opinions in many an afternoon; now we are waiting for results. Nor have we long to wait. The hour hand of the great dial has hardly crept upon 8 when the clicks in the machine take on a frenzied violence and the first paper is read aloud.

Our informant arises as one well aware of the importance of what he has to say. He adjusts his glasses with deliberate care, reads the document slowly to himself, goes back to the table to consult the impassive machine tender concerning a doubtful word, and then faces us again. Meanwhile an absolute silence has fallen upon us. The most hardened member is sitting eagerly upon the edge of his chair, awaiting tensely the first word. After the dramatic suspense has grown well nigh unendurable, our announcer reads, slowly and distinctly:

"Seven precincts out of 2608 in Oskaloosa County give Fabius 312, Achates 119."

He takes a moment or two for the significant import of this announcement to sink in. The Bondsman is the first to grasp the meaning. He

bursts forth with a wild shout, which produces a round of hearty applause from the others in the room.

"Fabius wins! Fabius wins! What did I tell you?" he howls, pounding the Poet on the back in great excitement. "One moment," the Poet interrupts. "Let us be logical, even when our subject is politics. In the first place, I should like to ask you where Oskaloosa County is? In the second, what about the other 2601 precincts in this locality that we have not heard from? Last, what does this mean anyway?"

But the Salesman is now too elated to be cast down by the Poet's best efforts. Besides there is very little time to answer. Another message arrives. Once more the announcer goes through his preliminary ritual, then reads:

"Southern Ionia is reported to be rolling up its usual solid majority for Achates and the entire ticket."

This news is received grimly—the fellowship is overwhelmingly for Fabius.

"There," exclaims the Poet triumphantly, "that surely offsets Oskaloosa's 312 votes!"

The Salesman merely snorts in answer.

Another message:

"Returns from Mount Ida and the northern provinces of Ionia indicate a solid majority for Fabius."

A yell greets this announcement. One would almost think that it was unusual for northern Ionia to vote this way. But for at least two hours messages similar to these arrive, having no more meaning or sense to them. Yet for some strange reason we all feel that we are finding out just how things are going. Over in one corner, two members are comparing the messages of this night with the data of four years ago. How they preserved the records, or managed to find them when wanted, having kept them, none can say. But much wise shaking of their heads is going on. They evidently find the comparison of much comfort. To each man his own amusements.

At 11 some of us begin to drift away. The novelty is wearing off and we really lack the knowledge of geography necessary for an accurate judgment on what we hear. We are convinced, however, that we have learned a lot and that it has been a most interesting and exciting evening. I think, however, stranger, that you agreed with the Poet, as he stood yawning by the door on his way out. "I'm thankful," the Poet said, "that we do this at four-year intervals."

COL. REPINGTON'S WAR DIARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Colonel Repington needs no introduction. His journalistic achievements have given him a European reputation, and his talents are so well appreciated already in America that very large figures have been made than once used as a bait (in vain), to induce him to cross the Atlantic. The two volumes of his war reminiscences, "The First World War" have been expected impatiently, because he was known to have had unrivaled opportunities of accumulating evidence on the military history of the war. That evidence, very detailed and in many cases very intimate, he now lays before the public in its original form. His book is entirely compiled, with little alteration or omission, from the diary which he kept, with astonishing regularity, throughout those busy years. It goes without saying that he writes with great vivacity and charm; and the substance of what he has to say—interesting enough in itself—is enlivened by the keen judgment and almost unerring intuition which he always brings to bear upon his material. His natural talents and his training on Lord Kitchener's staff have combined to make him the foremost military commentator in England. Mr. Churchill once said that instead of being a correspondent of the London Times he should have had one of the very highest military commands.

One day, perhaps, Colonel Repington will play the rôle, neither of diarist nor of correspondent but of a genuine historian. Much of the material for an inner history of the war in its military aspects is already contained in these two volumes. But it lies hidden and distributed, much as the history of England for the last hundred years lies hidden in the files of the press. The material is there but not the form; the parts—or many of them—are present, but not the whole.

Every page of this diary is extraordinarily interesting, often in a dozen different ways. With a hundred lines you will usually find a good anecdote, a profound comment, a flash of insight into a strategic or tactical position, some personalities, and a sudden sidelight on things behind the scenes. It is a regular brain pie, full of the treasures of laughter and reflection. Nothing is more astonishing and delightful than the way in which the author sees and at once lays his finger upon the significance of small things. "There was practically no leading statesman or soldier on our side who could speak French fluently and hold his own in a conference in French." He has the soldier's genius for detail, and the journalist's capacity for presenting facts effectively. Writing of the beginning of the Somme Battle in 1916 he tells us: "Poch had as many heavy guns on his eight-mile front as Cadorna had in his whole army on a front of 400 miles."

The story itself is enlivened by a vast number of personalities. Practically all the great men of the war, and many smaller ones, down to the individual soldier in the trenches, pass and repass across this busy stage, and give variety and movement to the scene. Thirty-three pages at the end of the second volume are devoted entirely to a portentous index of proper names. A very large pro-

portion of them are women, and it would be impossible to read this diary without realizing afresh how great a part was played by women in the war, and played unobtrusively, more often than not, in ways unrecognized and unrewarded.

Not everything recorded here can claim to rank as historical truth. But it is very doubtful whether an orthodox history could be as illuminating as this personal account of one (very fortunate) individual's experiences. "There are wheels within wheels, and one never knows what is at the bottom of it all." The historian may be able to see and describe the finished article that comes to light when the wheels have ceased revolving; but here we are given a glimpse into the inner workings of the machine; we see the frictions and failures, the waste of energy and effort as well as the eventual success; and we know more, perhaps, in the end of the way in which things happened, than if we had read a whole series of authoritative and documented tomes.

MRS. TUPPER'S TRIP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Canada's Thanksgiving Day was on October 18. George Rex, by and with the advice of his Privy Council for Canada, issued a proclamation to say so and we all gratefully took advantage of it.

For ourselves, we made a modest pilgrimage on foot 10 miles into the country and ate our sandwiches on the edge of a maple bush, rejoicing in a countryside burnished, radiant, and beautiful beyond words.

Mrs. Tupper was far more stylish. She spent the whole week-end in the country. Sixty-five miles she drove in her daughter's automobile, but that did not prevent her turning up punctually at 7 this morning, for Tuesday is our washday, and wild horses, let alone automobiles and impossible roads, couldn't keep Mrs. Tupper from her tubs.

"Started at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning we did," Mrs. Tupper announced triumphantly as she brought in the porridge. "Yes, it was dark, the street lamps were still at-twinkling." Then, in answer to a query, "The road? Well, now, the Montreal road was fine in spots, but when we turned off that and went 35 miles down into the country, my, but it was bumpy."

As a rule Mrs. Tupper punctiliously observes the conventions and waits at table with a silence and solemnity worthy of the Admirable Critchton, though her short plump figure, rosy cheeks, and the cap which will peak itself up to a point just like the Queen of Hearts, add a welcome dash of humor; but today was different. A week-end in the country is a great event.

"Oh, it was great!" and Mrs. Tupper beamed round on us as she came to claim our empty plates. "The real country and a real farm. The farmer, he was the real thing, too. Sat in his rocking chair in the orchard, with his long beard and his big straw hat—reading his Bible he was—and he'd on a gray shirt and long pants tucked into his high boots. I said to him, 'I was reared on a farm, too.' 'No place like it,' hee hee."

Here, unfortunately, it occurred to Mrs. Tupper this dissertation was not according to the standards which she'd set up for herself, and when she came back carrying the marmalade on a red lacquer tray she was decorum itself.

When you're in the kitchen ordering dinner that, of course, is a quite legitimate time to talk, so no sooner had we decided on the menu, than Mrs. Tupper reverted to the subject of the farm as though we'd never left it.

"Oh, but they was glad to see the little thing. Her mother-in-law she kissed her—and she's that kind to her she can't do enough for her—now isn't it lovely?" and Mrs. Tupper beamed.

"The little thing," I ought to have explained, is Mrs. Tupper's niece. She may have a name of her own, she probably has, but for us she will always be "the little thing." Early in the summer "the little thing" was married, and Mrs. Tupper had been paying a visit of state to her relations-in-law.

"We sat in the orchard," Mrs. Tupper went on, as she cleared her decks preparatory to an assault on the piled-up dishes, "and they had great swings."

Does anyone know why elaborate swings are always to be found in out-of-the-way places? This summer we camped in the Algonquin Park and high up upon the hillside, surrounded on every side by forest, we came upon a farm. Once it had been the busy center of a lumber camp; now it was deserted except for the fire ranger and his assistant. There, not a stone's throw from the old log shanty, was a great big swing. A teeter totter, I believe, is its correct name and I wondered if it was made for the farmer's children or whether the lumber jacks disported themselves in it when they'd cut their quota of pine trees for the day.

"It was half-past eleven before we got home last night," she said, "and they gave the little thing a present. 'Your mother's got a present for you,' said her pa, 'and gave her a parcel just as we started, 'but don't you open it till you get home'—and would you believe it, when we got to the house and opened it, there was a fine cloth skirt, a silk blouse and a 10-dollar bill rolled up in paper. The little thing was that pleased she just cried like a baby."

Mrs. Tupper rolled back her sleeves and produced her dishpan from under the sink. "The trees along the road was grand," she said. "Some was crimson from tip to toe, some was yellow and pink and when the sun caught 'em, they shone like—like—"

MEXICO CITY, THE BIZARRE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Cities, though always different, have family and racial resemblances of men. Mexico City looks like a man who has gone for a week without a shave. But there is no effacing the beauty of the Aztec capital, and the splendor of its vice-regal days. Years of neglect have not concealed the facades of its palaces, now turned into business houses, nor destroyed the charm of graceful avenues, in spite of rutted pavements.

Fords, the internationally ubiquitous, rush raucously hither and yon. They career in distorted snake dances along the streets, apparently aiming at pedestrians, but really only trying to avoid the worst holes. Jitneys skid merrily over the wet pavements after the daily rain. Nobody uses chains. They are forbidden by city ordinance. Safety first—for the pavements—is the rule of the city fathers.

There are unfinished buildings everywhere. The steel framework of a national capitol, much like the one at Washington, stands rusting, a dull spider web against the sky. The superb National Theater, an ambitious pile of white Cararra marble, is near enough finished to be pointed at with pride by every Mexican, though it stands today surrounded by wooden palings much as it did 10 years ago. These and others are mute testimonials to a decade of unrest.

One glances down almost any street one gets a giddy sensation of overhanging, for there are few buildings in Mexico City which are in plumb. The National Theater, though unfinished, is already three feet out of line. The tower of the church of La Profesa has been likened to the Leaning Tower of Pisa. It bends over the street most disconcertingly. Other buildings which have sunk in the center look as if their architects had respected nature to the point of conforming to the hollows in the ground. Your Mexican, in spite of these damages, will tell you he is glad the ground is no firmer. A few feet below the soil surface there is water. No building in the town stands on a really firm foundation. The land is but an elastic crust over the lake which once occupied the site of the city.

Those who form their notion of Mexico City from newspaper dispatches may have some general impression that the visitor there goes skipping from doorway to doorway, avoiding bullets. Nothing could be farther from a true picture. Limousines spin down the Paseo de la Reforma with fashionably gowned women; the theaters are as exciting as the Spanish stage can make them; and the police columns report fewer disorders than one would find in many a similar city almost anywhere in the world. To be sure hip-pockets bulge with revolvers, and fathers of families are seen with cartridge belts showing below their vests. At night your friend offers to accompany you to the street car, three blocks away, and as a matter of course draws a shiny and imposing revolver from his table drawer and slips it into his pocket. It is positively astounding and nothing but a pose, the kind of pose the Mexican delights in. I have never seen a revolver drawn. I do not expect to see one.

And yet at a recent dance in the Chapultepec Restaurant, where every one was in full dress, and the scene scarcely distinguishable from a dance at the Biltmore in New York or at Prince's in London, the inevitable bulge was evident. Some of them were, of course, meteoric "generals" out of the void, but the "gente decente" (the decent people) were just as conspicuously accoutered.

To leave such a dance at a late hour and walk along the deserted streets gives one another typical glimpse of Mexico City. It is purely Spanish in the gloominess of its night life. A few solitary cabs, a policeman with his cloak up to his eyes and swining the inevitable lantern, a knot of men at infrequent corners, a Ford rushing by with an hilarious load. Looking closer, the picture is not without its sordidness. Three "pelados" (ragamuffins) were busy with a huge billboard, tearing off strips of theater posters. After collecting an armful they slunk off round a corner. I followed and found them in a doorway, covering themselves with their improvised blankets. By a lighted match I counted seven huddled forms keeping each other warm. From the sidewalk they looked like a pile of paper ready for the ash wagon.

The city is full of contrasts. Along

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the main streets, one sees the latest American-cut garments and now and then the picturesque broad sombrero of straw or highly embroidered felt, sometimes an impeccable English riding habit and behind it a gay "charro" outfit with many buttons, bright colors, jangling spurs, and elaborate saddle. At the National Theater the Guard of Honor is barefoot, or wears sandals. Some of the soldiers adorn their calves with leggings, bizarre rather, above bare brown ankles. Some have blue trousers with wide red stripes, and some white trousers, with no stripes at all. They are a forlorn aggregation, with little discipline, and no respect for their officers. Generals are plenty, but most of them have designed their own uniforms and they are so many, with tastes in costume so varied, that one is hard put to it to recognize the rank of a uniformed caller. I mistook one official dressed in blue corduroy with black puttees for a chauffeur. He was, alas, a sure-enough general, and with great wisdom, I decamped. Positively, I did not hear the challenge to duel that he shouted after me.

SHORT STORIES IN ENGLAND

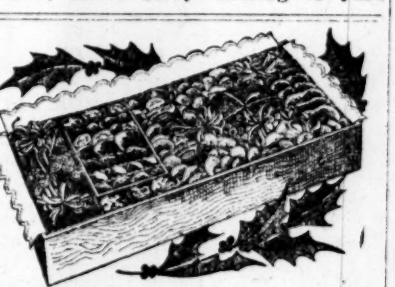
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is surely no form of literature more delightful than the short story. Nothing else gives one quite the same swift and vivid pleasure. One would have imagined that it must be among the most popular of the arts. But apparently this is not so—or at any rate not always so. The difficulty of getting short stories published in book form in England has long been notorious. It is one of the things which are most disheartening to the aspirant author. Publishers shake their heads. "They are a drug on the market," they say. "The public won't look at them. Now if you've got a novel, something of about 100,000 words or so, I should be very glad to consider it." Quite regardless of the fact that the man who can write a good short story is often quite incapable of mastering the altogether different difficulties of the novel.

Certainly good short stories are rare. But rarity does not usually make an article the less sought after. Nevertheless, it is just the good ones which it is hardest to get into print. The market in England for the machine-made, cheap magazine variety is pretty wide; though even of these comparatively few reappear in collected form.

Probably this state of affairs is merely due to the inexplicable caprice of fashion. Mr. H. G. Wells, prefacing a collection of his own short stories, some of which are gems of the first water, has pointed out how different things were in the nineties and has compiled a long list of writers who were then busy and famous in the genre; many of whom are still busy and famous, but in other fields.

In this preface, by the way, Mr. Wells explains what in his view constitutes the short story. "The short story," he says, "is a fiction for that may be read in something under an hour, and, so that it is moving and delightful, it does not matter whether it is as 'trivial' as a Japanese print of insects seen closely between grass stems, or as spacious as the prospect of the plain of Italy from Monte Mottarone. It does not matter whether it is human or inhuman, or whether it leaves you thinking deeply or radiantly but superficially pleased." This disposes very effectively of the pedantry of definition which would class Rudyard Kipling, for instance, as a mere anecdotalist. To Mr. Wells who, however one may disagree with him in detail, one must admit has a large and sane outlook, short story writing is just



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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Compared with the unrelenting punctuality with which, after the war of 1870, Germany exacted payment of the indemnity extorted from France, her own conduct in similar circumstances is a little dilatory. Two years after the close of the great war, not a mark has been forthcoming on account of the indemnity. France was compelled to pay cash down before the army of the victors withdrew from occupation. However, Germany has sent over an ambassador to England, which is something! The King held a special diplomatic court at Buckingham Palace for his formal reception, sending a royal state coach to convey him from his official residence in Carlton House Terrace.

What became of the first Viscount Peel's diary? Has its publication been vetoed by the family? If so there were doubtless good reasons. But from the public point of view the decision arrived at is regrettable. Mr. Arthur Peel was Speaker of the House of Commons for 11 years, sessions historically momentous, occasionally tumultuous. Every morning immediately after breakfast, he entered in a book, the size of a family Bible, furnished with lock and key, particulars of the previous night's sitting. The free fight on the floor of the House on June 27, 1893, is likely to have devoted to it a special chapter. It took place in committee, approaching the end of the consideration of Gladstone's second Home Rule Bill. Mr. Mellor occupied the chair, the Speaker having retired to his home.

Mr. Peel told me that calculating the committee would sit down till the hour of automatic adjournment, he dozed, took off his wig, put on his dressing gown and lay on his bed. He was awakened by the entrance of a messenger from the House, urgently begging his immediate return. By the time he reached the chair he had been able to gather only fragmentary information as to what had happened or was still happening. At his request Gladstone for the Treasury Bench and Arthur Balfour for the other side of the table succeeded each other with eloquently halting narrative. Never before was the Speaker placed in such a perplexing situation. Mr. Peel confronted it with customary dignity and resource, and a few minutes after his return to the chair the division, interrupted by sudden outbreak, was completed with due orderliness.

Double-Faced Big Ben

Big Ben of Westminster has for once been convicted of being double-faced, at least saying one thing and looking another. The approach of winter apparently affected him, for he was proclaiming in that well-known voice that it was 3 o'clock when, on the face of it, it was 4.

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PART-TIME WORK PLAN ADVOCATED

Member of New York Industrial Commission Would Have Employers Cooperate so as to Prevent Spread of Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although many people are now unemployed, especially in the textile industries, an intelligent handling of the situation by banks, financial interests and industrialists can work out of the present depression without coming to serious situation, according to Miss Frances Perkins of the State Industrial Commission.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Perkins said that it was impossible to more than guess how many workers were idle.

"This unemployment is a community as well as an industrial responsibility," she said. "It is not right that the workers should bear the burden alone. If the heads or managers of plants in one industry, say throughout the whole textile industry, should form a cooperative committee, as many did during the Liberty Loan drives, a great deal could be accomplished. They understand specific causes of unemployment and they should propose specific palliatives, if not remedies."

"It seems to me that the work on what orders the plants have, or potential orders, could be so distributed that every worker or family of a worker could share in it, for part-time work is better than none at all. Most employers realize this and prefer to give their workers something to do, in order to prevent the demoralization that follows total unemployment. No employer likes to see a good staff of workmen scattered. Part-time work, no matter how slight, means a quicker recovery from such a situation as this."

"Now is the time to prevent unemployment from spreading. The recommendation of the committee on unemployment, following the crisis in 1914 and 1915, contains recommendations which it would be wise to consider now, to prevent recurrence of such a situation."

"One of the most important of these recommendations deals with regularization of the industry itself. By careful planning, employers can often spread out the available work. I know one manufacturer of a staple product who is utilizing all spare space to store goods. He continues to manufacture, for he knows that his output will be bought in time, and thus he keeps his trained men together, even though he has practically no orders. In the long run this will pay him. My attention was called to a foundry which was starting long-needed construction work to absorb labor which would otherwise have had to lay off. By intelligent planning, well-intentioned employers can do more than any other group to avert distress to their employees and to restore business confidence."

MR. HARDING WARMLY GREETED AT PANAMA

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP PARIS-MINA—As President-Elect Harding approached Panama on Monday on his vacation voyage, he was overwhelmed with wireless messages inviting him to attend public functions during his five days' visit to the Canal Zone. Most of the invitations he will be compelled to decline. He planned to spend Tuesday resting at a Cristobal hotel and today to make a trip through the canal with a call on Belisario Porras, President of Panama, at his palace at Panama City. He will spend tonight on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and on Thursday night will be the guest of President Porras. He may accept the invitation of Governor Harding of the Canal Zone to dinner and may

also be a dinner guest of Cristobal and Colon business men. Arrangements have been made for a stop of several hours at Kingston, Jamaica, on the return voyage. Leaving Cristobal on Sunday, the party will reach Kingston on the following Tuesday.

OFFICIALS TOLD OF BLUE SKY LAW

Illinois Statute to Be Used as Model for Federal Bill. It Is Declared—Act Outlined to Secretaries of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois "blue sky law," which is said to have saved millions of dollars for investors, will be used as a model for a federal securities bill to be presented to the next Congress, as well as serving the same purpose in other states according to speakers at the annual meeting here of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

Lewis L. Emmerson, Secretary of State for Illinois, who drafted the Illinois securities law, which went into effect in June, 1919, told of the success of the law, which he said has caused the states of Wisconsin, New York, and Massachusetts to consider the adoption of laws similar to it.

"There are three fundamental benefits given to prospective investors by the securities law of Illinois," said Mr. Emmerson. "First, there is complete publicity. Any investor can learn all he requires to know about a certain security or stock by writing to the Secretary of State and getting a complete history of the stock and the corporation selling it. All stock sold in this State is graded, A, B, C or D. The D stocks are all classed as purely speculative and they must be advertised as such by their promoters."

"Second, the Illinois law provides and insures that the largest part of an investor's money goes into the development of the project and not into fees, bonuses and overhead expenses of the corporation."

"Third, the personnel of the selling corporation, including every officer, must file with the Secretary of State an account of business connections during the previous 10 years. If a man has been connected with 'wildcat' schemes this becomes a matter of public knowledge."

One of the results of this meeting, it is expected by the members, will be a federal law by which automobiles owned by any state will be registered in all other states, so that a license fee paid in one state will be valid in any other state if the owner becomes a resident there.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Helena, Montana, in 1921.

BANKERS TO AID STATE BANK PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—With nine state banks closed within a week, bankers and public officials of North Dakota say they are ready to cooperate with the Bank of North Dakota to prevent any greater financial stringency. Bankers of the northwestern district of the state, in session on Monday, adopted resolutions pledging that they would support the Bank of North Dakota in a plan to bring about a readjustment of the state's finances to a normal basis. In connection with the financial depression in the state, announcement was made by the Bank of North Dakota that it will pay increased interest rates on public funds and private funds deposited with it. The statement is made in Nonpartisan League quarters that the Bank of North Dakota plans also to proceed with the original scheme of the leaders of the Nonpartisan League to recognize selected banks as branches of the Bank of North Dakota.

MODIFICATION OF DRY LAW OPPOSED

Probation Officers in Massachusetts Report Greatest Benefits of Prohibition in Homes Where Beer Was Drunk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Probation officers practically unanimously report that the greatest benefits from prohibition are to be found in homes where beer was drunk instead of stronger liquors, according to Herbert Parsons, deputy commissioner of probation of Massachusetts. These officers, he said, urge that under no consideration should attempts to modify the prohibition law to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer be allowed to succeed.

Speaking recently at a convention of social workers at Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Parsons declared that no person in any way connected with social work could help realizing the enormous benefits that have come from prohibition in the past year. He cited the closing of one of the state hospitals for inebriates, the decrease in the population of the state farm from 1500 to 400, and the falling off from 347 to 71 of the number of cases in which alcohol was responsible handled by the Associated Charities as three of the many manifestations that come daily to those in an official position and those engaged in welfare work.

"Ordinarily," Mr. Parsons said, "arrests in the State for drunkenness were between 90,000 and 100,000 a year. For the year ending September 30, 1919, a year in which three months were under war-time prohibition, arrests totaled 77,925; the succeeding 12 months show 36,204. This figure, while a decrease, is also a challenge to the public to demand that laws of the nation be enforced. There are, however, other elements that bring this number up, and one is that the drunken man today is noticed and invariably arrested. The man who, before prohibition, might have been directed or even aided home by the police, now ends in the lockup."

"The decrease, however, has resulted in a remarkable relief to the courts. In some of the country districts, where hearing of liquor cases was the chief work of the court, there is rarely anything to do. In fact the entire Penal machinery of the State has felt the benefit of prohibition in such a way as to warrant prediction of still further and greater benefits."

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR OF MR. COLBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, will start from Washington next Sunday on his South American tour as the representative of President Wilson. His official visits will be confined to Brazil and Uruguay. He will visit the Argentine Republic, but in an unofficial capacity. Secretary Colby will leave Washington on the President's yacht, the Mayflower, and will board the battleship Florida at Norfolk. It is estimated that the trip will consume six weeks. During Mr. Colby's absence from the State Department, Norman H. Davis, the Undersecretary, will be Acting Secretary of State.

OPENING OF NEW COAL FIELDS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Production by unopened coal fields said to be controlled by the Morgan interests would quickly end the present shortage and reduce prices, so Robert S. Feeney, vice-president of the Seiler Coal Company, testified on Monday before Harry E. Lewis, district attorney of Kings County. Company operators controlled from 70 to 80 per cent of the national

output, he charged, adding that E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the board of directors of the Reading Company, which controlled the largest single lot of virgin mines, was senior member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., also that the Morgan interests financed the Erie Railroad, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Mr. Feeney testified further that practically all the big operators had preferred customers among the middlemen to whom they sent their coal first. This, he said, was a case of friendship, a purely social arrangement, but it affected the whole fabric of the commercial world. He said that he considered \$14 retail a fair price for coal.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, said that with the coal already in the city yards and the amount on the way he thought the shortage would be ended in about 10 days.

LIQUOR DISPOSAL MUST AWAIT RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Persons who stored liquor in bonded warehouses in New York even before passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, may not withdraw it for private consumption until John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner in Washington, shall have interpreted the decision of the Supreme Court in this connection, according to a ruling of Charles R. O'Connor, United States prohibition director here. Mr. O'Connor said he believed the prohibition act meant that only the liquor in the exclusive possession of an individual at the time of its passage could legally be used for beverage purposes.

Members of the police department have begun to aid in arresting persons alleged to have violated the law. Federal prohibition agents in New York County, have been informed that Jamaica ginger, essence of ginger and extract of ginger have been classified by the United States authorities as adapted for beverage purposes, and hence come under the regulations by which intoxicating liquors are manufactured and sold.

ST. LOUIS MOVE TO REVIVE BUSINESS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A national move to prevent business stagnation and encourage employment has been launched by local merchants and manufacturers, Melville L. Wilkinson, president of the Associated Retailers of St. Louis, announced yesterday. The plan was proposed by David May, head of several department stores, and was adopted at a recent meeting of local business men. Mr. Wilkinson said he would appoint a committee to enlist the cooperation of business men throughout the country. Mr. May explained that the plan was to keep factories operating by retailers making immediate purchases for spring trade. With the factories working, employees would have wages to purchase merchandise, thereby benefiting the retailers, he added.

RETAILERS SAID TO RESIST PRICE FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resistance of the retailer to the forces which have brought manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers to the admission that business can no longer be done on the basis of war prices is noted in a review of the business situation by the Guaranty Trust Company. The only force comparable to that of the retailers is said to be the resistance of buyers to purchasing anything except necessities.



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TRANSPORTATION ACT CONSTRUED

Road May Apply for Revolving Fund Loan If Unable to Borrow Elsewhere on Terms Compatible With Public Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Under a literal interpretation" of the Transportation Act, it would be practically impossible for the railroads of the United States to obtain loans from the revolving fund provided for that purpose, the Interstate Commerce Commission states, in a ruling given yesterday regarding applications for such loans. Consequently the commission holds that to make the statute effective it must be construed that inability to obtain funds from other sources means inability to obtain them on terms compatible with the public interest. The finding reads in part as follows:

"It was undoubtedly the legislative intent that the railroads should be enabled, through loans made under Section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, expeditiously to move the commerce of the country to meet maturing capital obligations and otherwise properly to serve the public during the transition period of two years immediately following the termination of federal control."

Terms of Loans

"The majority of the railroads would not be unable to obtain funds on some terms, provided they agreed to burden themselves and their patrons for a term of years with unusual and excessive rates of interest. The rate of interest which an individual railroad may be required to pay is the market rate for a railroad of its class."

"Under a literal interpretation of the concluding clause of paragraph (b) of Section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, the majority of railroads would be unable to qualify for loans. The remainder of the railroads, while able to make the showing that they are unable to obtain funds from other sources, generally cannot make the further showing required by the statute that the prospective earning power and the character of the security offered are such as to furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor and to meet its other obligations in connection with such loan. Under these conditions it would be practically impossible to make any loans, and Section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, would be reduced to a nullity."

Construction of Statute
"In order to give force and effect to the statute, the inability to obtain funds from other sources must be construed as an inability to secure funds upon terms which the carrier, with

due regard for the public interest, would be justified in accepting, and it must be held that an excessive rate of interest or other unduly burdensome or injurious conditions, which the exercise of sound business discretion will not permit, constitute inability, within the meaning of the statute, to obtain funds from other sources."

"We find that inability to obtain funds from other sources contemplated by the concluding clause of paragraph (b) of section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, is not an absolute inability, but a practical inability or inability within the exercise of sound business discretion in the public interest to be determined by the consideration of the facts of each particular case. Complete and concrete statements of such facts should be furnished by applicants, showing their efforts to obtain the necessary funds from other sources and the result of such efforts and if they have already employed their credit, how a further recourse thereto would affect them."

Freight Movements

Total in September Less Than in August, More Than in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A report on freight movements during September has been issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics, which is maintained by the railroads. The report says:

"The net ton miles (the number of tons of freight multiplied by the number of miles they were carried) totaled for September 40,999,843,000. This was 1,706,992,000 net ton miles less than the total for August but was 864,335,000 greater than the net ton miles for July, which, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission in a recent statement, were greater than for any month previously recorded. The total for September also exceeded that for the same month last year by 2,139,532,000."

"Part of the difference between the net ton miles for September and August resulted from a temporary lull in industrial activity due to the observance of Labor Day, together with

the fact that there is one less day in September than in the previous month."

"The goal set by the railway executives—to attain an average of 30 tons for each loaded freight car—was realized during September."

"The average freight car during September carried a greater load of freight than for any month in the last four years with the exception of July and August in 1918, when the average for each month was only one-tenth of a ton greater. During September the roads also continued to progress in their efforts to speed up the movement of freight cars. An average daily movement per car of 23 1-10 miles was attained. This figure was only surpassed during June and July, 1917."

HAWKINS' GIFT SAID TO BE UNRESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It was stated at the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday that the \$100,000 bequeathed to the society by Brig-Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and originally understood to have been left for the purpose of opposing vivisection, comes to the organization, as the office expressed it, "without any strings tied to it."

It was explained that the money was left to the permanent fund, the income to be applied to the society's uses. Brigadier-General Hawkins had proposed, in his will, that the money be used against vivisection, but it was held that he did not impose any such obligation on the society.

It was further explained that the will was made a year ago, when Brigadier-General Hawkins was a member of the society, and that as a member he had brought up the subject of vivisection frequently and understood the society's attitude on vivisection.

That attitude, as stated again yesterday, was in favor of proper regulation and control of vivisection. But officers of the society think that the income from the Hawkins gift may be used either for the promotion of such regulation and control or for the general purposes of the organization. The board will consider the matter on December 8.

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\$450 Nearsal Coats, \$365
(French Dyed Coney)
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\$225 Marmot Coats, \$185
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Australian Opossum Coats, \$40
Shawl collar effect.

Fox Scarfs, \$45 to \$85
Taupe and brown shades.
Wolf Scarfs, \$37.50 to \$45
Taupe and brown shades.

Skunk Scarfs, \$55 to \$125
Animal and cape effects.

Skunk Muffs, \$55 to \$65
Barrel and canteen shapes.

Mink Scarfs, \$65 and \$85
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Beaver Scarfs, \$55 to \$125
Shape and cape effects.

COTTON MEN ACT TO LIMIT CROP

Louisianians Decide on Four Ways to Curtail Production and Call Upon Southern Growers to Follow Their Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The cotton men of Louisiana have decided on four methods of curtailing the next crop will be not more than half of the present crop, and have called on all cotton growers of the South to follow some one or all of these methods, "in order to save themselves from disaster." William B. Thompson, president of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association, discussed this plan with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, as follows:

"Steps must be taken at once to save the cotton growers and the cotton industry, the four means which should be employed by concerted action on the part of the cotton growers of the entire South are:

"First—Withhold cotton from slaughter sale on the present illegitimate and fear-poisoned market.

"Second—Support to the limit every sane movement to enlarge the demand through the extension of judicious credits to foreign manufacturers.

"Third—Reduce the present crop by leaving all low, damaged and unmerchantable grades in the field, to be eaten by the cattle or plowed under.

"Fourth—Take all necessary steps to make it impossible during the coming season to produce more than one-half the present crop.

"Cotton must be held until a living price is paid therefor," Mr. Thompson continued. "The export corporations which propose to start the mills of the stricken states of central Europe and give employment to the unemployed poor, and, at the same time, provide new outlets and broader markets for American agricultural products must be supported. All low grades and unmerchantable grades of cotton must be left in the fields, and steps must be taken which will demonstrate that the next crop will not be more than half the present crop, and a crusade for this purpose must be started right now.

"The burden of the great deflation in cotton has been passed on to the shoulders of the cotton producer, where it does not belong, and the present situation as it affects cotton is precisely this:

"If the trade of the world were permitted to function along orderly lines, the demand for cotton, even in view of European depletion, would consume the apparent surplus; but trade is not being permitted to function along orderly lines. The consuming public, incensed at the rapacity of those who supply its needs, and disconcerted by the propaganda of pessimism with which the country has been flooded, is withholding its purchases. The retailers, forgetting the prodigious profits made by them on the sale of cotton goods during the past few years, are refusing to make the cuts which would attract the public to their counters, believing and hoping that, with the Christmas season approaching, the public will be compelled to take their goods at the old extortionate prices. The wholesalers, on account of the lack of demand from the retail merchants, and imbued with the pessimism of the day, are making no contracts with the mills, but are, on the contrary, canceling those made heretofore.

"The spinners, due to cancellation of old contracts, and lack of new orders, and saturated with Washington gloom, are curtailing their purchases, cutting the wages of their employees, and suspending buying of raw material, in order that their recent appalling margins of profits may be maintained.

"For these several reasons, the demand for raw cotton is in suspension, and, as a result, cotton that is forced upon the market because of distress or fear must be sold at prices materially below the cost of production. And this is not the whole story.

"Speculators, many of whom have never seen a bale of cotton, and never expect or wish to see one, encouraged by the bearish combination of circumstances and interests mentioned above, and emboldened by the attitude and the forecasts of official Washington, have flooded the market with offers to sell future deliveries at constantly decreasing prices, thereby reducing the basis upon which cotton is sold, and thereby weakening the producer's position in respect to his efforts to withhold his products from slaughter. Thus is the burden of deflation passed on to the shoulders of the producer, where it does not belong.

"For the salvation of the South, for the preservation of the cotton-pro-

ducing industry, and for the welfare of the world in respect to the purchasable supply of cotton goods, it is imperative that the current process of deflation be summarily reversed. It sounds well enough to say that, in the process of readjustment, the farmer must bear his share of the burden. Superficially, this statement appears to be true, but, on analysis, it proves to be a mere platitude. Aside from any sentimental consideration, or sectional prejudice, and as a bald economic postulate, the agricultural producer is not in the same class with those who traffic in his products. He who trades in agricultural products, either as manufacturer, merchant, banker or consumer—and the whole world outside the producers falls under one or other of these four divisions—is wholly dependent for his own prosperity upon the prosperity of the producer.

"If the earth becomes arid, civilization perishes. Agriculture is the foundation upon which the economic structure of the world is built. If it becomes necessary to curtail the profit-earning facilities of those who occupy this structure, it by no means follows that the strength of the foundations should be equally impaired. These occupants should, for their own selfish interests, if for no other reason, resist any movement which threatens to weaken these foundations and to bring the whole building down upon them."

MEDAL AWARDED TO ARMY SALES DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—E. C. Morse, director of sales of the War Department, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The award is of interest in view of the numerous criticisms that have been made against the army sales organization. The citation of Mr. Morse reads: "Mr. Ernest C. Morse, director of sales, supply division, general staff, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. Charged with the very important duty of organizing

two boards to the colleges themselves. These concessions were only won after many years of struggle. There is now a regular network of the colleges in the Irish-speaking districts, especially round the coast, and the teachers flock to them in the summer months when the sessions are held. Numerous visitors from different parts of Ireland and from other countries also go to them, attracted by the spirit of enthusiasm and comradeship which flourishes in the free Gaelic atmosphere.

The O'Curry College owes its establishment to the initiative and energy

of Miss Nelly O'Brien, a lineal descendant of Brian Boru, monarch of all Ireland, who defeated the Danes at the historic battle of Clontarf in 1014. Lord Inchiquin of Dromoland Castle, her second cousin, is now the head of the family. O'Brien is indeed a name to conjure with in Clare. The east of the county is full of interesting ruins bearing witness to their activities in ancient times: Quin Abbey, Ennis Abbey, Corcomroe, and many others. Limerick, too, has its share, starting with its fine cathedral founded by King Donat, for a portion of that county was also included in the Kingdom of Thomond over which the descendants of Brian ruled. Miss O'Brien's grandfather, William Smith O'Brien, leader of the "Young Ireland" movement of '48, belonged to the Limerick branch of the family, and her aunt, Charlotte Grace O'Brien, carried on his tradition of patriotism by her work on behalf of the Irish emigrants who suffered great hardships on the voyage to America owing to the insufficiency of the steerage accommodation and the want of proper lodging houses for them in Queenstown.

Other near relatives of Miss Nelly O'Brien's, whose names are well known, are Lord Montagu, her uncle, probably the most progressive landlord and philanthropist in Ireland; the poet, Aubrey de Vere, and his brother, Sir Stephen; Professor Stockley of the

last of these Irish counties to pass under English law. The Brehon code continued there after it had ceased elsewhere. The need of an Irish college had been long felt and the scheme was received with enthusiasm. A series of lectures was arranged for in West Clare. Before long the committee which had been formed to take charge of the money and arrangements was in a position to take steps for the purchase of the derelict Coast Guard Station at Carrigaholt. The position was eminently suitable. It is situated on Killeadane Point, facing the Shannon toward Scattery Island, the open Atlantic at its back, and on the further side of the Shannon the range of the Kerry Mountains. The Irish spoken in the district around is of the purest type, and it is a center of interest for students, not only of the language, but of archaeology, geology, and botany as well. Besides the regular sights, such as Loop Head, the Bridges of Ross, the birthplace of O'Curry, etc., there is, close to the college, a very fine example of a submerged forest.

It has been said that there is only one place in Ireland that can vie with Killeadane as a seaside resort. The village of Carrigaholt, distant about a mile from the college, is sheltered by a hill, and stands beside a harbor with anchorage for small steamboats and yachts. Near at hand are the ruins of Carrigaholt Castle, which was won by the O'Briens from the MacMahons, the lords of West Clare in ancient times. A couple of miles further up the Shannon is the village of Dunahy, where the great Gaelic scholar, Eugene O'Curry, was born. In deciding to call the college after him, a graceful tribute was paid to his memory.

The college was opened on July 8, 1912. The building consists of a number of self-contained houses, thereby carrying out the ancient Irish idea of community life among the students rather than that of the modern large academic institution. It accommodates about 40 intern students and professors, and the extern students find lodging in the village and in the farmhouses around, preferably in those where Irish is the home language.

The classes are held as far as possible out of doors, as was customary in ancient Ireland. Lessons occupy about six hours of each day, and in the evening there is the ceilidh or

O'CURRY COLLEGE, COUNTY CLARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

O'Curry College, Ireland was started to supply the want of trained teachers of Irish in the national schools, they now form part of the regular educational system of the country. Their certificates are acknowledged by the National Board of Education, and holders of them are qualified to teach Irish. The same applies to the teachers of Irish under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and grants are also made by the



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Cork College of the National University, and Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the late British Ambassador at Washington.

Miss O'Brien herself was well known for her work on behalf of the Irish language, and that and the prestige of her family helped her cause very materially when she left her home on the Limerick side of the Shannon in the autumn of 1911 and went over to Clare to start her campaign on behalf of the college. Her grandfather's memory was specially honored in Carrigaholt, the village near the college, as he had gone there on his return from exile, and had started Irish classes in the school.

County Clare is specially rich in Gaelic lore and literature. It was the



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Irish recreation—native games, native songs, and native dances.

The O'Curry College is one of the two residential Gaelic colleges in Ireland, the other being Ring College in County Waterford. Both these colleges are kept open during the winter months. A flourishing school for small children has been established at Ring, and at the O'Curry College paying guests are received who wish to study the language under favorable conditions or to help with local industries or social work.

Miss O'Brien continued for some time to work on behalf of the college by means of lectures in different centers—Dublin, Limerick, and even Belfast, as well as smaller cities. Additions were made to the building, including a fine hall, the walls of which were decorated in fresco by Mrs. Dermot Coffey. The frescoes on one side of the hall represent life in ancient Ireland, and depict the heroes in warrior garb, with the women in flowing, brightly-colored robes and the harper in the midst. On the other side of the hall is modern Gaelic Ireland, with the students and professors of the college, many of them recognizable by the likeness. These paintings have a more than local fame, people coming to see them from different parts of the country. The Irish are quick to recognize the value of art in the training of the young, and to realize that the eye as well as the ear has a part to play in the assimilating of the native traditions.

As soon as the college was really self-supporting, Miss O'Brien branched off to other pioneer work, and in 1914, at the request of the Gaelic League, she undertook a tour in America, lecturing in many cities in the east and middle west, and meeting an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Changes in the articles of war and in regulations of the War Department, designed to improve the administration of military justice, are discussed in the annual report of Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army. The changes made are designed to prevent, among other things, the return to a court-martial of a record of trial for reconstruction of an acquittal, and the increasing in severity of sentences already adjudged. Greater care in the preliminary investigation of charges; encouragement of the power of commanding officers to administer disciplinary punishment rather than resort to court-martial; encouragement of reference of cases to inferior courts rather than general courts-martial; and reference of records of trial to a staff judge advocate for advice, before final action by a reviewing authority are also provided for. Revision of the Articles of War places enlisted men on a par with officers, in the right to prefer charges against persons in the military service, but all charges must be verified by affidavit. The President is made competent to fix maximum limits of punishments in time of war as well as in time of peace.

NEW REWARD FOR BOMB INFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The authorities are still investigating the Wall Street explosion. Through a detective agency a reward of \$50,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible.

This brings total rewards offered to

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NEW YORK, New York.—The authorities are still investigating the Wall Street explosion. Through a detective agency a reward of \$50,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible.

This brings total rewards offered to

\$70,550. Portions of the \$50,000 will be paid for exclusive information concerning the identity of the driver of the wagon hauling the explosive; identity of the owner of the horse and wagon; identity of the manufacturer of the bomb, and facts that will aid materially in disclosing the identity of any individual implicated in the crime. It is said that an expensive campaign of newspaper advertising and of distribution of handbills and pamphlets is to be undertaken to give the search prominence.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN ARMY ENLISTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Educational advantages now offered by the army are considered by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to be the principal reason for the recent increase in army enlistments, though the slackening in industry, which has thrown a number of men out of employment, has also been a factor, as was recognized.

Mr. Baker believed that the opportunity now available in the army to obtain technical or academic training had induced many men, temporarily out of employment, to enlist in order to use the slack season as a means of equipping themselves for better positions.

The one-year enlistment, now offered by the army, is not approved, either by Mr. Baker or by army officers generally, but is provided in order to induce men who, once in the army, feel that they have made a mistake to remain until the end of their term of enlistment. By making the term short the men have been given an opportunity to test their adaptability to army conditions. The Secretary, however, felt that so short a term was not a fair test from the point of view of either the army or the men themselves, and it is therefore probable that the War Department will shortly move toward the abolition of the short term enlistment.

NEW HOTEL TO BE ERECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Notwithstanding the predictions of liquor interests concerning the speedy downfall of the hotel business, work has been started on an 18-story hotel in this city. It will occupy a triangle formed by Washington, Eddy and West Exchange streets and will cost \$5,000,000.

as in the industries of peace.

CHEMISTS OF THE WORLD WILL MEET

Plans Under Way to Form Union of the Anglo-Saxon Branch of the Industry and to Prevent German Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—As a direct outgrowth of the closer relations which have sprung up among Anglo-Saxon chemists as a result of the war, English-speaking chemists from all parts of the world will meet in New York next fall, with their American brethren.

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, said yesterday, that this was likely to be the largest convocation of chemists ever held on this continent.

The New York meeting means a coalition of the chemical forces of the world against the German chemical industries which so largely dominated international trade and enforced a monopoly of the dye business. This grip having been broken, it is proposed that the Anglo-Saxon chemists shall do their best to maintain the balance of power.

The Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain has several sections in Canada, including that in Montreal, which will be its host. There will be hundreds of delegates from Great Britain and from other nations where there are English-speaking chemists, as well as the Canadian members. At the conclusion of the meetings in the Dominion the delegates from abroad and many of their Canadian associates will cross the border and go to New York, where they will forgo with the metropolitan branch of the Society of Chemical Industry and also with the American Chemical Society.

The research work of the chemical warfare services of Great Britain and the United States established a bond of sympathy which is to be strengthened by the New York meeting. The chemists will also attend the seventh annual chemical exposition here. Although a prominent British chemist, Prof. Frederick Soddy, of Oxford, according to recent newspaper dispatches, does not believe in men of science joining in preparations for war, chemists, as a class, are in favor of so developing their art that it may be as effective in military operations as in the industries of peace.

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NEW YORK

A CITY THAT USED TO SHUN THE WORLD

Only in Unimportant Details Has Sheshuan Taken Advantage of Modern Methods and Conveniences of Civilization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—In some respects the "secret," the "mysterious," the "holy" city of Sheshuan, of which the Spaniards are now in full occupation, and upon which there must inevitably and speedily be made a change of complexion, is more curious and remarkable than was imagined; in others it is less so. Here is a city, a community that in a peculiar sense has lived an exclusive life apart from all the world for several centuries. It has ignored the world, and the world has ignored it until now, when, in support of the material interests of progress and civilization, it is no longer possible to do so. In some small and unimportant details the inhabitants have taken advantage of modern methods, substances and conveniences established in the outer world, but their acquisitions in this respect are of little consequence and almost imperceptible.

To all intents and purposes Sheshuan is as it must have been ages back. There is no electric light, no telephones, no automobiles—nothing that the invaders rightly or wrongly considered as the essentials of modern life. And yet, though they have had difficulties and sorrows, though there have been injustices and persecutions—of which the Jews are now telling tales—they seem to have enjoyed a fair measure of life's happiness in Sheshuan.

A Curious Ignorance

There is an odd example of the curious state of ignorance—if so it must be called—in which these people have lived. When the Spanish troops entered the city the Jews shouted out their vivas for Isabel II, who was the reigning monarch when the Spaniards occupied Tetuan in 1860, and whom they believed, in the absence of any other information, to be still sitting on the throne of Spain! In other respects the inhabitants caused their expected and varying welcome visitors occasional surprise. One speaks of a reception given to the invaders thus, because it was friendly to the point of being a little suspected, or at least one may say of being thought as insincere. It was felt that things might not be what they seemed, especially as by this time some early ideas about the taking of Sheshuan standing for a certain finality and a partial cessation at least of military operations in these parts was being largely modified. Large numbers of rebels quite unopposed and if possible more rebellious and truculent than ever, were in the surrounding mountains, and there was every indication that they were going to give trouble. But the Jews in Sheshuan at all events were plainly quite sincerely glad to see the arrival of the Christians, for they had suffered from various oppressions and now hoped that they might have their grievances removed. Early they made petitions in this sense.

Here as elsewhere among Muslim communities the women have not to make a show of themselves on any occasion; they are to be veiled and to keep themselves indoors or out of sight of the curious strangers. This is not, however, to say that the manners and customs are those of the East as it is known, for the Moors here are largely Berbers and not Arabs, and Berber civilization and habit are by no means the equivalents of the others.

Breaking the Rules

By the entrance of the Spaniards all the Muslim rules were broken and the women, who were evidently more curious than the men, risked everything, including subsequent castigation, by running out into the open streets to see the invaders pass. Curious little creatures they were—little because the women here have a special fame for their smallness of stature.

Neat little creatures, too, though not enough of their faces could be seen to make an appreciation of their physiognomy, but strong and pleasing human lights burned from their eyes. Their mouths were covered with the white bandages or bozal. They showed a certain timidity; when the Spaniards perambulated through the narrow streets they could be seen sometimes appearing at the doorways, where they stood motionless, with fixed gaze. But after the first day they were not seen any more.

The hoisting of the flags of Spain and of Morocco—of the Maghzen or ruling establishment as represented by the emperor—alongside each other on the tower of the Alcazaba, was an impressive ceremony. The troops formed up in lines, they cheered with their vivas for Spain, some of the native community cheered also, and as it was considered that such an occasion needed the music of the Spanish royal march to make it complete, it had to be produced. But General Berenguer had been doing these last stiff marches and mountain fighting without the stimulation and refreshment of a complete and proper band, and there was none available.

Nevertheless, the Spaniard at such times can be enterprising enough. From trumpets alone the proper notes were produced, and for the first time the foremost national tune was played within these walls—and in the distance the cracking of Spanish rifles was still to be heard. General Barrera was on and dealing with the tribesmen who opposed him all the time. Besides the playing of the royal march it was necessary that there should be other signs of the new authority and the jubilation that should attend upon its establishment, so 21 guns had to be fired. Grenades were employed for the occasion, and they went whizzing over the crowd and over the newly hoisted flags off the Alcazaba and over the walls into the country of the Ajmas.

A Small Toledo

It was generally remarked that at the first glance Sheshuan strongly resembled an Andalusian town, and that is the impression it still conveys when one peeps at it from the gateways. Within, however, this impression is somewhat modified, and one is led to imagine a comparison with Toledo. It is said to be like a small Toledo, without such embellishments as that marvelous city of the past has for itself in these present times. They say that when the Europeans have made certain improvements they consider to be necessary it will have a closer resemblance to it. These Europeans, it is assumed, will, without delay, install the electric light, make bigger windows to the house, fix balconies to the facades, and so forth. The telephone already comes up to the city; its wires were being unrolled all the time as General Berenguer's men came pushing on, keeping the advanced columns in touch with the bases, and when Spain came into Sheshuan the telephone came with it, so that now, presumably, with a little maneuvering with the connections at the base and Tetuan, and some points further, one might from this Sheshuan ring up the War Department at the foot of the Alcazaba in Madrid, or better still, the Hacienda or Finance Department.

Some had half expected that here might be discovered a little Granada, that this place in the sole and exclusive occupation of the Moors for so long, their own "secret" city where they were undisturbed, might hold continuous display of their people's marvelous skill and taste in handicraft and art. It was perhaps a reasonable expectation, but it has been disappointed. It has to be remembered again that these people are mostly Berbers, and they have neither the skill nor the taste of the Arabs. In the case of no Moors is any great display ever made with exterior; it is the interiors that count, and upon which they lavish all the materials of their possession and the riches of their handicraft according to their wise philosophy and practice. But in the case of Sheshuan the interiors are weak likewise, and in most places one is brought to recognize that the Berber has not the same pride in his house that the Arab has, and that to him it is simply a convenience and not an artistic delight. So here are no palaces with that glorious inlaid work that we find at Granada, at Cordoba, and at some other places that flourished when the Moors were at the height of their pride and glory.

RISEING LIGHTS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Among the Politicians Coming Into the Limelight Are Several Calling for Special Comment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—In recent dispatches some account has been given of the greater figures in the present Coalition Parliament at Westminster. Before we pass to the opposition side of the House one or two rising stars catch our eyes and call for some comment. One of these, frequently mentioned in this correspondence during the last two years, is Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, K. B. E., M. P. M. C., who has recently justified the estimate given of his prospects by his promotion to the post of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade. His name appears daily in the newspapers, for he is Sir Robert Horne's chief lieutenant on the political side, in dealing with the coal crisis.

As we shall hear more of him, we may as well understand who and what he is. A Yorkshireman by birth, a barrister by profession and a politician to his finger tips, he looked at the world before the war with the appropriate cynical eye of the lawyer whose chief boast it is that he has no illusions. But he had some all the time, generous and creditable illusions they were, and from any point of view but that of the Bar, not illusions at all.

A Man With a Future

The war smashed the thin shell of conventionalism and revealed a real man underneath. Maj. Lloyd Greame won the Military Cross, entered the Ministry of National Service under Sir Auckland Geddes (to whom he is devoted), and when, after a remarkable period of exceptional administrative war work, he reemerged into politics as a member for Hendon, he was a very different politician from the typical clever Tory of pre-war days. This year he was decorated with the Knight of the British Empire and not many years will pass before we see him rise to greater eminence.

Of other ministers little need be said. None of them stands out for notice. The Irish Office has maintained its character as a destroyer of reputation, and no less than three victims have fallen to it in less than two years. Mr. Shortt gave it up after a term justly described by his name; Mr. Ian Macpherson could not stand it, so he went to the Ministry of Pensions where he is doing well; and Sir Hamar Greenwood fails to conceal under a bluff and vociferous manner the anxieties which almost overwhelm him.

Attorney-General Busy

The Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C. (why do these Scots swarm in high places?), is one of the marked successes of the government. A shortish man, as undistinguished a figure as ever stood at the treasury box, he has that in his head which

makes few care to tackle him. And it is not too much to say that the skillful hand of Sir Gordon Hewart has pulled the government out of most of the holes into which it has fallen this session. In other words, the Attorney-General has been busy.

Others coming on behind, but pushing to the front, are Sir Samuel Hoare, the parliamentary representative of a famous banking family, who has such a mincing voice that his influence is less than it ought to be; Lord Winterton, an Irish Peer, who sits for a seat in Sussex and began in Parliament by making the worst speeches of his day (about 1906) but who has gradually, first by sheer push and then by developing merit, won the ear of the House and now talks to it with real authority upon Arabs and irrigation and other things which he discovered during four years' war service in the Middle East.

A Rapid Speaker

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Welsh, ecclesiastical, a liberal Tory, with a rapid habit of speech which he exercises with good effect upon many subjects but chiefly upon Armenian, Arab, Turk and Jew. In what was once the Turkish Empire; Captain Elliot, a Scottish doctor with a fine war record and divertingly unconventional views on all legitimate subjects (and some illicit ones, too), which he airs in speeches that every one listens to with pleasure.

Vivian Henderson, also a Scot, with his native Doric a good deal sandpapered by years at Sandhurst (the great military academy), who has a propensity for voting in the same lobby with William Graham, the Edinburgh Socialist; but then Mr. Henderson (Unionist) and Mr. Graham (Socialist) are sufficiently unorthodox to be able often to join hands in a common enterprise. The House encourages unorthodoxy of that kind, so long as it does not become mere eccentricity.

A Witty Parliamentarian

Others who may be mentioned in this dispatch are Mr. Oswald Mosley, the witty young parliamentarian who has just married Lord Curzon's daughter and is understood to hold an irreverent opinion of his father-in-law; Commander Hilton Young, D. S. O., who was at Zeebrugge and is winning an enviable reputation in the House

by the ability and ease with which he handles economic questions. He even made this Parliament of Profiteers listen to a 25 minutes' plea for a levy on capital. He will go far.

In a further dispatch we will cross the House and try to get at the truth about Mr. Asquith, whose apparent failure since he came back is one of the things you are sure to be told within five minutes of your first visit to the House this year. They gloat over it down there, though some few sincerely regret it. The explanation lies not quite where it is usually sought.

SYRIAN-PALESTINE FRONTIER NAMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The director of the Hedjaz Railway, according to the "Reveil," has informed the Minister of Public Works that according to the latest information received the frontier south of Syria extends from the coast of Palestine to the village of Samakh. This line was designated in the Sykes-Picot agreement as the final frontier between Syria and Palestine. It is very much hoped that the French Government will do its utmost to insure that the line from Samakh shall include the caza of Ajeloun, fertile and rich in wood, and the only well-wooded district of Syria.

The price of wood has become inflated recently in a most exaggerated degree at Damascus. Even charcoal has become rare and costly. The population of Damascus is taking steps to make representations to the Minister of Public Works, urging him to insist upon the necessity of annexing the caza of Ajeloun to Damascus.

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PORTUGAL COMBATS RAILWAY STRIKE

Military Measures Were More Successful Than Was Expected and Some Kind of a Train Service Was Established

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—As the recent railway strike in Portugal began to appear more formidable and dangerous, the government increased the military effort on the various systems and began to run trains in this way, with all the stations under military control. There were early some signs of weakening on the part of the strikers, but they were not sufficient to make much difference to the general situation. A large number of employees on the southeastern system presented themselves for work. The Minister of Commerce received a communication from the employees of the Minho and Douro system stating that they would return to work in case the Republic were in danger, but only in such circumstances.

There was a report, however, and it seemed to be well founded, that the strikers on the Minho and Douro were by no means a happy family, and that in truth, the majority were not for striking at all but had been forced into their present situation through fear of the extremists. On his part the Minister of Commerce issued a defiant proclamation declaring that all employees who had not resumed their work by the following Saturday would be considered as discharged with no further claim upon the companies and the government.

River Service Continued

The military measures were more successful than was expected, and some kind of a service was established in every direction. These routes included the Lisbon-Evora, the Beja-Faro, the Beja-Lisboa, the Lisboa-Setubal, the Lisboa-Barcelo and some others. Likewise by means of the soldiers the government maintained the cross river services, which are important at some points, especially at Lisbon. The anxiety in these circumstances, of course, was of interference by the strikers on such a scale as to lead to serious collisions from which grave results might spring. To begin with at all events, such disturbances were not on any such scale as to cause apprehension. In Campolide the strikers committed various acts of sabotage, and four engine-drivers, six stokers, and five conductors were arrested.

There was a curious incident at the Rocio station in Lisbon, the main one in the center of the city. A prospective passenger in a rather excited state rushed into the ticket hall, trying to get into the office and obtain a ticket for himself thus by force, the precise object of which was not apparent. It was considered that this man, one Eduardo Bonto, would be best under arrest, and accordingly the soldiers took possession of him, but upon their doing so he immediately whipped out a revolver and fired at a guard, wounding him. This is the kind of thing that happens commonly in Portugal in these times.

Wages Increased

The general strike was only a few days old when a section of the malcontents seemed to have accomplished something of a victory. A governmental commission has been sitting for some time considering conditions and tariffs and pondering upon points of whether the tariffs could be put up here and there and salaries and wages with them. The first impression was contrary, but anyhow the commission seemed chiefly to do nothing. At the beginning of the strike

strong representations were made by headquarters' staffs in regard to the labor of this commission, the Minister of Commerce saying he could do nothing to improve their situation until the commission produced something of which there seemed no signs. But only a day or two later two decrees were published, one authorizing the Companhia Portuguesa to increase its tariffs so that it might be able to advance the salaries and wages of its staff, and the other establishing a new scale of wages for salaries. But the comment of the intelligent Portuguese who understand things is that after all the conditions and circumstances are very far from justifying these increases and that they are moves of desperation and can only lead to trouble of another kind sooner or later, most likely sooner.

It is a curious coincidence, fortunate or otherwise, according to the point of view, that now, at the beginning of this strike, so serious as it is despite the governmental efforts, the National Socialist Congress should be held. The Socialists are very far from being a united party, and there are extreme divergences, amounting to sharp hostility existing among them, as among the Socialists everywhere, except that here they seem to be especially uncertain about their own future. At the congress there have been some very violent incidents in the course of which various prominent Socialists have left the hall in a rage. The Congress following one such lively scene adopted a resolution against the participation of Socialists in the government, except in the contingency of the Republican regime being in danger.

Amnesty Granted

Matters of general administration are naturally more than usually neglected by the government, but it finds time to issue some interesting decrees. One of them grants a large amnesty by way of celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, but this must not be confused with the general amnesty which is sought and which broad-minded lovers of Portugal realize might be a means of her best salvation at this critical juncture. Another decree concerns the merchandise and goods of every description which were found on the German ships which were seized in Portuguese ports when Portugal came into the war, the intention being now to hand these things over to persons in allied or neutral countries to which they were consigned when seized. This decree is a formidable affair, its main object being apparently and properly to insure the goods getting into the right hands after the lapse of such a length of time when the owners may, in many cases, have given them up. Even as it is and despite this decree, hopeful consignees, whether in America, England, France or elsewhere would be wise not to be optimistic about getting their stuff, remembering what has been happening in Portugal in recent times.

FACTORS IN ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—It pays to advertise—honestly. This was the view repeatedly expressed at the public sessions of the convention of advertising men, representing Australasia, held in Sydney recently. A constitution for the Advertising Associations of Australasia was adopted and the objective was stated to be the uniting of all Australasian organizations of advertising men in an association to promote broader understanding of the purposes and functions of advertising, to demand truth and encourage public confidence in advertising, to correlate the activities of affiliated organizations in questions of mutual concern, and to act for and represent affiliated organizations.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PLAN FOR DEFENSE

Provision Is Made for Army of About 130,000 Men and Revival of Imperial Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's new defense plans provide for an army of approximately 130,000 men on a peace establishment, the revival of the organization of the Australian imperial force, and 10 weeks' compulsory training in the first year of service of the young citizen soldiers. An air defense service is to be established.

The naval estimates show that the Australian navy will practically mark time pending the imperial conference, which will agree upon a naval policy for the empire. Senator Pearce, Minister for Defense, submitted an important statement regarding the military forces to the Senate. This showed that the war had dislocated the old defense system, and the army must practically be rebuilt. The government, however, intended to adhere to the citizen-force basis and the system of universal training, which had been in force during the past nine years.

Army's Peace Footing

As the annual quota of new recruits would only be about 18,000, time would be required for the formation of an efficient citizen force. In the meantime the men of the Australian imperial force would be invited to join the citizen army, in their old units, and thus become the foundation of the defense force. The organization of the Australian imperial force which had been tested and proved in war, would be adopted in peace.

The peace establishment of the new army would be approximately 130,000 men and would be composed of two light horse divisions, four complete divisions, and three mixed brigades, which would be capable of uniting within a fifth division. Extra divisional units would be raised in the proportion which the war had shown to be necessary.

Citizen force units would undergo ten weeks training in the first year and 16 days a year (including eight days in camp) in the following three years. Under the new scheme, the actual training period would be four years against seven under the previous system; and the total number of days would be 118 as against the previous total of 112. The citizen force pay would be 2s. a day during continuous (camp) training for the first year recruits and 4s. a day for subsequent years. The trained soldiers voluntarily enlisting would only put in 16 days a year for four years.

Included in the new air force would be one squadron of flying boats, one squadron of ships' seaplanes, one squadron of torpedo carriers, two

fighter squadrons, and two corps reconnaissance squadrons.

The Minister stated that the Military Board would continue its work and the Council of Defense would be reconstituted, the former dealing with control and administration and the latter with the continuity of policy and the coordination of the requirements of sea, air and land.

Navy Estimates

According to the navy estimates the proposed maximum personnel of the fleet and establishment during the financial year was 6628 as compared with 3837 in 1913-14; but with the proposed reductions in the fleet it was hoped that that number would be brought down to 4651 by June 30, 1921. Reductions were being made by the return to England of officers sent to the Royal Australian Navy; the object in view in all cases was to man the Australian fleet efficiently with Australian ratings.

The cooperation of air units with the fleet would be especially important to Australia as danger could only come from overseas, and long stretches of coast would need to be watched and oversea patrols maintained. Provision would be necessary also for air craft protection against hostile aircraft.

The Minister for the navy said that

pending the decisions of the imperial conference next year the endeavor was being made, with the funds available, to keep the sea spirit of Australia alive and to provide for a nucleus of a fleet which could be expanded when circumstances permitted. It was hoped that after the conference a naval policy, extending over a period of years, might be established.

AUSTRALIAN FARMERS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At the annual conference of the Farmers and Settlers Association, the secretary, A. T. Campbell, mentioned that the high prices ruling for wheat and the improved freight prospects had caused more than double the previous year's area (1,500,000 acres) to be put under wheat, the area now being 3,500,000 acres. A. K. Trethowan, the president, referring to the government guarantee of 7s. 6d. per bushel for wheat grown in the current season, maintained that there could be no guarantee without a compulsory pooling of all the wheat grown, such pool to be controlled by the producers, and not by the politicians. The government, moreover, in addition to guaranteeing a price, should also guarantee to growers at least the cost of production, otherwise their efforts might again be barren.

WE realize that it has become not a question of whether merchandise sells at a profit or at a loss—the profit of the individual is of small moment where the welfare of the multitude is involved. The clearing of shelves has become a public duty—shall I say a patriotic duty?—so that future purchasing may be done, to the end that the industries of America may not become stagnant.

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Lot 1, \$10.50, \$12, \$15

This group contains Anatolian rugs from Turkey. They average in size about 2 x 3½ ft. and have been reduced in price to \$10.50, \$12 and \$15.

Lot 3, \$75 and \$90

Here is a special collection of Persian, Mosoul and Iran rugs averaging in size 3 ft. x 6 ft. Every rug is perfect in its characteristic coloring and designs. Specially reduced to effect immediate selling.

Lot 2, \$45 and \$60

This is an unusual collection of Hammedan and Mosoul rugs in beautiful colorings and having fine silky finish. Greatly reduced to \$45 and \$60.

Lot 4, \$125 and \$145

This is a beautiful assortment of Kurdistan and Iran rugs averaging in size about 4 ft. x 7 ft. These rugs are remarkable values at this price, for they are among the finest of Oriental rugs.

Room-Size Oriental Rugs Reduced

There follows here a list of these room-size rugs which may be used as a guide in making selections. Every one is radically reduced in price.

No.	Kind	Size	Description	Price
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3489	Mehrabad	7 ft. 7 ins. x 10 ft. 5 ins.	Blue ground, blue border.....	\$495
3465	Mehrabad	7 ft. 3 ins. x 11 ft. 4 ins.	Blue ground, blue border.....	\$525
2779	Mahal	7 ft. 4 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	Ivory ground, blue border.....	\$215
3461	Arak	7 ft. 6 ins. x 9 ft. 9 ins.	Tan ground, blue border.....	\$450
3355	Ispahan	6 ft. 11 ins. x 10 ft. 4 ins.	Rose ground, blue border.....	\$425
3169	Serapi	6 ft. 7 ins. x 10 ft. 4 ins.	Blue ground, rose border.....	\$395
3456	Muskabad	7 ft. 3 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	Blue ground, rose border.....	\$450
3378	Shah-Abbas	8 ft. x 9 ft. 6 ins.	Dark blue ground, tan border.....	\$775
3271	Arak	7 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft. 6 ins.	Ivory ground, rose border.....	\$395
3190	Mahal	7 ft. 11 ins. x 11 ft. 10 ins.	Blue ground, rose border.....	\$495
3214	Mahal	9 ft. 8 ins. x 11 ft. 6 ins.	Blue ground, rose border.....	\$600
3312	Mahal	9 ft. 2 ins. x 12 ft. 6 ins.	Ivory ground, rose border.....	\$700
3078	Mahal	8 ft. 6 ins. x 11 ft. 11 ins.	Rose ground, tan border.....	\$325
3310	Mahal	9 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft. 6 ins.	Rose ground, tan border.....	\$625
3464	Arak	8 ft. 4 ins. x 12 ft. 3 ins.	Blue ground, rose border.....	\$650
3309	Mahal	9 ft. x 12 ft. 10 ins.	Rose ground, blue border.....	\$700

Many Other Rugs, Including Beloochistan Rugs, Hammedan Rugs, and the Caucasian Rugs Such as Kazaks, Guendjes, Karadjas, and Shervans—All Have Been Greatly Reduced and Are Offered in This Unusual Sale of Oriental Rugs.

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SIBERIA MAY SOON FORM A REPUBLIC

Causes Preventing Different Parts Coming Together May Shortly Disappear—Allied Troops' Interference Resented

Previous articles on Eastern Siberia, from the pen of a special correspondent, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 8 and 11.

PEKING, China.—The Far Eastern Republic is intended to include all Siberian territory east of Lake Baikal. Under the previous administration of the Tzarist Government, this included five provinces, namely, Transbaikalia, the Amur province, the Maritime province in which Vladivostok is located, Kamchatka, and northern Sakhalin. This earlier geographical division has been changed by political considerations; Transbaikalia has been divided by China and Verkhne-Udinsk; the Amur Province remains the same; while Kamchatka and northern Sakhalin are included in the Maritime provinces.

The republic is an outgrowth of the attempt to set up a "buffer state" to stop the eastward trend of Bolshevism. This buffer state idea was championed by Japan and more or less supported by the other Allies previous to their evacuation. It was the last resource left in the hands of the powers opposed to Soviet rule, and for a time it gave promise of being effective.

A Russian Maxim

The greatest weakness of the idea consisted in the support given to it by foreign nations, for it has come to be a maxim in all parts of Russia that any proposition which receives support from abroad is anti-Russian in aim. No matter how plausible the scheme may be, nor how worthy the aim, it is taken for granted by Russians that foreign support is only another name for foreign aggression and uprooting of Russian ideals. The one outstanding result of all foreign interference on Russian soil since the downfall of the Tzarist Government has been impetus toward Russian unification. Without going into the questions involved in the Archangel expedition or the support of General Denikin, and confining oneself solely to Siberia, there can be no doubt in the mind of any impartial investigator of the fact that the allied support of Admiral Koltchak and the Japanese support of General Semenov have been the chief factors in bringing the Russians of eastern Siberia together with the aim of establishing a Far Eastern republic. The present-day Russians have a passion for quarreling among themselves, but at the same time they are equally zealous to be left alone to settle their quarrels without outside interference.

Japanese Well Behaved

It is no exaggeration to say that all Russians in Siberia, men, women and children, with few exceptions are hostile to the Japanese on account of the occupation of their territory. The Japanese troops have been well behaved, and instances of their getting out of hand have been very rare. They have few dealings with the people, but as far as reports go, have been scrupulously careful to pay for what they purchased and to avoid friction. And yet the sight of their uniform, their flags, and their arms is an offense to every Russian who sees them.

It does not stop to consider the reason which brought the Japanese into his country. His only thought is that men from another country have come to exercise a control over him which ought to be in the hands of his own countrymen. Instead of feeling any gratitude to the Japanese for maintaining order, all classes of Russians unite in stating that they would prefer disorder rather than to enjoy it as a gift from foreigners. This is undoubtedly a primitive feeling, but the Russians in Siberia have been accustomed to a primitive life and primitive methods of thought. Apart from the memories of their defeat by the Japanese in the war of 1904, they look upon the Japanese troops in their midst as natural enemies whom it is their duty to disregard when it is not possible for them to go to the desired length of open opposition. These foreign troops are in the same unenviable position as any army of occupation in alien territory. They must be continually on their guard to prevent guerrilla attacks and petty annoyances.

Interference With Plans

The steps taken to bring about the consolidation of the Far Eastern Republic have been much interfered with by the presence of Japanese troops. The occupation of China by General Semenov and his Japanese supporters made it impossible for the delegates from Verkhne-Udinsk to reach Vladivostok, and the Japanese control of the Ussuri Railway made it possible for them at any time to stop delegates passing from the Amur Province to Vladivostok. There was an attempt to hold a Constituent Assembly in Vladivostok on July 6, at which it was hoped that a sufficient number of representatives of the other four divisions of eastern Siberia would be present to enable the Assembly to pass the Constitution of the new republic.

This hope, however, was not realized, for there were only a few representatives from Amur and Verkhne-Udinsk, and none from Kamchatka and northern Sakhalin, which were then cut off from communication with Vladivostok by a sea blockade enforced by Japan. The Assembly was obliged to wait until representative delegations could arrive before taking any definite action. The purpose of the Far Eastern Republic is to work independently of, but in harmony with the Soviet Government at Moscow. It does not desire

to be separated from Russia, as Poland is, but rather to remain a part of Russia. It proclaims its radical difference from the Soviet Government in respect to the rights of private property, and to the representation of all classes in the government. The leaders of the republic, many of whom have recently passed through Peking, do not hesitate to state their belief that the confiscation of the right of private property by the Soviet Government has already proved to be a mistake, as is also the limiting of the franchise to the working classes.

Combination May Be Effected

In Vladivostok all classes, including the educated, the banking and the commercial, exercise the right of suffrage. The chief contention of the promoters of the republic is that they shall not be dominated by capitalism, whereas they are willing to give to the wealthier a due share of responsibility in government. The portion of the proposed republic which is included under the Verkhne-Udinsk Government tends to be much more nearly allied to the Soviet ideals than are the other four provinces. This is natural on account of the nearness of Verkhne-Udinsk to the important Soviet center, Irkutsk; but the Verkhne-Udinsk leaders have already announced that they are in accord with the Vladivostok Government in the matter of the ownership of private property and of the right of representation of all classes.

As long as there is no deviation from this ideal, the other matters which have prevented the five parts of eastern Siberia coming together into one central organization as a republic are likely soon to disappear and the desired combination to be effected. The delay in coming together has already accentuated differences which are minor in themselves and which need only the softening influence of personal contact to cause them entirely to disappear.

PROPORTIONAL VOTE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The first resort to proportional representation in New South Wales has resulted, through the neglect of the preceding government to frame regulations for the filling of casual vacancies, in a bitter party fight. Mr. Beeby, deputy-leader of the Progressive or Farmers Party, resigned his seat for the Murray in order to accept the appointment of industrial court judge offered him by the Labor Government. This left a vacancy in the three-member constituency of Murray. There seemed no way of holding a by-election for one seat without the expenditure which would be necessary to fill three seats. To take a direct vote of the electors on the matter would not be in accordance, moreover, with the proportional system. The government proposed to declare elected Mr. Clear, a Labor candidate, who had been next in the voting to the lowest successful candidates. This course, however, would give the electorate two Labor members, one Progressive, and one Nationalist. The Murray is almost wholly an agricultural electorate, and the farmers are up in arms against being altogether deprived of representation. The Opposition in Parliament also resents the proposal, as incidentally it will give the Labor Government a clear majority of two votes, one obtained by the appointment of a speaker from the other side, and the other by its exercise of the power of patronage.

Parliament has been wholly occupied with the discussion on a vote of censure moved by Sir George Fuller, the leader of the Opposition, because of the action of the government in releasing from jail the I. W. W. men who were convicted four years ago of incendiarism and conspiracy. This, it should be noted, was only done on the strength of an independent inquiry by Mr. Justice Ewing, who was lent by the Tasmanian Government.

Mr. Storey, the state Premier, says that Parliament will determine how the Murray vacancy is to be filled; but as his supporters are bound together by an "ironbound pledge" to vote as one man, and as they had already decided in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Clear, the result seemed a foregone conclusion. It is unfortunate that the first experiment in this State in proportional representation should have produced such complications, as it promised to be a great improvement on previous methods.

DAMASCUS OFFICIALS ASK HIGHER SALARIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Minister of Finance is sending a note to the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Justice requesting them to forward to him the budget for the last three months of 1920. At the same time he is requesting the dependencies of Damascus to send him the budget for 1921. It is authoritative stated that the different cases of the dependencies of Damascus are preparing to declare a budget double that of 1920. They are demanding an increase in the emoluments of their functionaries although the Minister of Finance has officially declared that he finds it impossible for him to raise the salaries of the officials beyond the 15 per cent already conceded. He has refused to ratify the budget of the native militia. This question has been held over until the arrival of Mr. Carette, Director-General of Public Security.

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EFFECTS OF POLICE MEASURE IN BRITAIN

Bill Was Carried in Spite of Labor Opposition and Police Had to Give Up Their Union or Undergo Dismissal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—A German philosopher has said that "Our difficulties increase the nearer we approach our aim." This has a special significance for the British Labor Party in view of the probability that the day is not so far distant—at all events so the party's most enthusiastic supporters consider—when it will be asked to undertake the responsibilities of government. Whether Labor is fit to govern or not has been well threshed out in the press, the clubs, and the local debating societies, on the initiation of an eminent British statesman of remarkable forensic ability, and qualities of administration.

Labor itself, inside its own doors, gave but scant attention to the subject, dismissing with lofty scorn what it considered to be impudent effrontery on the part of the gentleman, himself with an "unenviable record of failure," who first raised the question. Still, inside the Labor movement itself the possibilities of a Labor majority at the polls have been very well discussed and serious consideration given—not to the question whether it had sufficient brains, energy and statesmanship within its own ranks to shoulder the affairs of state—but whether, in view of the chaos and distress in the world, Labor would be well advised to arrange its conduct so as to endeavor to obtain the necessary majority in the House of Commons.

Labor Should Wait

There is a strong body of opinion among Labor's responsible spokesmen who hold firmly to the belief that, until the ravages of war have been removed and the world returns to some semblance of sanity in international affairs, and industry resumes a normal course, it would be a catastrophe for Labor to come into power; arguing that the difficulties and problems fast asserting themselves would be debited, not as a heritage of the European conflict, but to the inexperience and general inefficiency of a party new to power and lacking in administrative and legislative ability.

This point of view was emphasized with tremendous zeal and earnestness by a one-time chairman of the Labor Party in the presence of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, some months past. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that there would be much unemployment and suffering in consequence of the disorganization of industry, lack of raw material and high prices, resulting in a lowering of the standard of living before the country returned to a normal condition.

The reply to the speaker referred to was promptly forthcoming and represented a point of view also expressed with earnestness and zeal, and took this form: That the problems and difficulties created by the war could either be solved or were incapable of solution. If the latter, then the Labor Party could not be sincere in its criticism of the government's seeming indifference, or at all events its inability to find the means. But if, on the other hand, ways and means can be found, then why better than a Labor Party, with its fervid idealism, its energy and a host of voluntary workers and supporters, to undertake the task?

It was George Bernard Shaw who expressed the opinion that Socialism would be quite possible but for the Socialists. One is forcefully reminded of this at any conference of Labor

representatives, whether political or industrial, when organizations with a particular grouse of their own submit their resolutions for the support of the delegates.

1500 Unemployed

Take the case of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, who have about 1500 of their members still unemployed, having been dismissed from the force following upon the strike over a year ago. It will be remembered that although the improvements in the pay and pensions of the members of the police were due to the agitation and the activities of the National Union, the government refused to "recognize" the right of the police to organize in a manner best suited to their needs, and eventually introduced a bill into Parliament, certain clauses of which were considered to undermine the fundamental basis of trades unionism as applied to the police. A general strike was declared by the union, and although an overwhelming majority, 44,599 to 4324, has voted for a strike to obtain recognition of the union, less than 3000 obeyed the call.

Looking back over the situation with a dispassionate eye, one has to admit that the union's leaders were rather badly beaten in tactics by the Home Office. When the above votes were recorded, there is every reason to believe they were the honest expression of opinion dominating at the time, and that there was a real intention to walk out in the event of their claims being ignored. But the government's strategic plan was well conceived. In addition to the obnoxious clauses the scale of pay and pensions was handsomely increased and the relative position of a policeman enormously advanced in the social scale, with the result that but a very small minority remained loyal to the union.

Police Bill Carried

The police bill was carried in spite of the opposition of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and automatically every police officer had to re-sign membership of the union or be liable to dismissal from the force. But the policy of the government did something more; it revealed, in a very definite manner, the active aggressive minority such as is found in every organization, for only the most loyal to the union, the standard bearers, obeyed the call, and the government immediately dismissed them from the service.

Repeated attempts to obtain the reinstatement of these men have failed; a deputation of the wives of the dismissed men being informed only a few days ago by the Prime Minister's secretary that the incident was closed. With Labor in office, however, the incident would be reopened again, for both the Trades Unions Congress and the Labor Party conference have pledged their support, the latter at the Southport gathering going to the length of demanding the reinstatement of all men implicated, and denouncing in vigorous terms what is described as a policy of repression.

Adjusting the Police Act

The Labor Party is pledged to introduce a bill to readjust the terms of the Police Act in consonance with the exercise of trade union rights. While on the other hand propaganda by the National Union of Manufacturers is being energetically pursued with a view to the extension of the Police Act to "all nationalized public services, including telegraph, telephone, postal and excise services, together with the mines and railways, if and when nationalized."

As, under the Police Act trade unions are illegal, and anyone advocating a strike is liable to two years imprisonment, the policy of the manufacturers has the quality of being ambitious, a quality that finds companionship and is akin to the policy of the wild young men of the newly formed Communist Party.

SIAM IS ALTERING ITS RAILWAY LINES

Country, According to Prince Purachatra, Is Standardizing Railways and Relaying Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prince Purachatra is busy these days at the Siamese Legation in London. Ever since May last, when the Prince arrived in Europe, he has been on the move and he is now digesting the material he has collected—which is evident from the mass of documents with which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found him surrounded. In the short time at his disposal he has already been to a great part of Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, always in the pursuit of information which will help him to bring up to date the Siamese railways.

Speaking of his experiences the Prince declares that though it is quite true that relatively little has been done on the railways in Europe during the great war his visit has been well timed since most nations of the west are now engaged on railway reconstruction.

In Great Britain the Prince has been all over the country not merely on the railways watching the new oil engines on the London and North Western Railway as well as on the Great Central Railway, which is also adapting the old steam locomotives—not merely into big making and repairing shops such as those at Crewe and at Messrs. Vickers at Barrow—but even into the administrative premises where staff is controlled and statistics are compiled, where in fact all the most minute details which mean efficiency are studied in the light of modern information.

Siam, said the Prince, is standardizing his lines—or hopes to do so—adopting eventually the meter gauge,

and it will be necessary to do much track relaying. At present railway extension is being planned notably to the east and it is aimed to make every provision that the work will be carried on on the most up-to-date lines. What had already been done had been so successful that this year General Purachatra states that it was hoped to declare a dividend. On his journey back to Siam he was planning to write the annual review of the work which had been so far accomplished. The general stated that he hoped to be back in the Federated Malay States early in January next and would probably go first to Kuala Lumpur to talk over various railway matters with the Federated Malay States authorities, and discuss the extension work now being carried out by Siam in that part of the world. He had during his visit to Europe placed various orders, principally for rolling stock, of which Siam stood in much need. Some orders, he stated, had gone to Belgium, while others would be carried out in Great Britain.

Prince Purachatra does not anticipate any very striking developments in railway work in Siam though he has learned a great deal about every branch of it. Its policy alike in respect of roads as of railways was, he said, to promote development. If a road did not carry the prospective traffic he would much sooner scrap it than continue, but there had been no indication up to the present that this was the case. Railway construction, also, always had that end in view, and the proposed new line to the East would, he hoped, open up the vast amount of rice lands which, owing to the difficulties of transport, it did not at present pay the natives to cultivate. Their engines would continue to go on burning wood of which they had so large a supply, since the lignite which existed was very poor and deficient in calorific qualities.

Railway traveling, Prince Purachatra affirmed, was popular in Siam though many of the districts were thinly populated. But it is clear that Prince Purachatra believes that railway development work in Siam has a great future before it.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—In the additional report issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding, covering the period of July 1 to September 30, 1920, it is stated that the merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of September last amounted to 3,731,095 tons, which was an increase of 153,000 tons as compared with June 1920, and 914,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago. The largest increase has taken place on the Clyde where there were 1,327,593 tons under construction. There were now building 229 vessels of 6000 tons and upward as compared with 151 at the end of September, 1919. The vessels of 10,000 tons and upward amounted to 64.

An enormous decrease is shown to have taken place in the tonnage under construction in the United States of America during the last 18 months. At the end of March, 1919, 4,185,523 tons were actually building in that country, which total by the end of September, 1920, had been reduced by 58 per cent, while in the United Kingdom during the same period the figures had increased from 2,524,845 tons to the present record total of 3,731,095 tons, an increase of over 65 per cent. The figures for France were about 27,000 tons and those for Holland 24,000 tons higher than at the end of June, while in Canada there was a decrease of about 39,000 tons. The world's total, 7,565,171 tons, was about 156,000 tons lower than the figures for June, and 483,000 tons lower than the "record" figures reached at the end of September, 1919.

JAFFA-JERUSALEM RAILWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The last cramp in the last rail in the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem was recently fixed amid considerable ceremony.



Pen portrait of an Argentine lady

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

READY FOR TURN IN SHOES AND LEATHER

Allied Lines Handling Raw Material Having Reduced Prices Are Now Waiting for Improvement They Expect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is difficult to believe that conditions in the shoe markets will not improve within a short time, although the closing month of any year has never been noted for its activity. Still these turbulent times have forced merchants to set aside all precedents so as to be in a position to take advantage of the least favorable turn in the demand for footwear.

The ability to stand the severity of the strain which has envied the Boston shoe market during the last 12 months speaks volumes for its stability, prudence and fixed business principles, for the entire year has been conspicuous for many claims, concessions and rebates obstinate in character and difficult to handle because of the inflexible attitude of certain buyers, in which retail merchants have been the chief offenders.

Notwithstanding the dull condition of affairs, wholesale buyers are frequent visitors to the Boston market, but their transactions average small, and their business predictions not particularly encouraging. However, there are sections in which merchandise is moving quite freely and, strange as it may sound, shoe merchants adjacent to the Pacific coast disclaim any knowledge of the perplexing experiences which those east of the Rockies have been obliged to endure.

Salesmen on the road report wholesale buyers buying samples as usual, also not averse to case ordering at prices of their own making.

Though buyers are expecting footwear prices to slide further downward, there are no good reasons upon which to base such reckoning. On the contrary, the factory cost of shoes is now too close to the low ebb of today's leather prices to justify any speculation on the present quotations being permanent, though it is quite probable that today's figures will stand for a while, with the prominent houses declining to promise a season's guarantee.

The Packer Hide Market

Sales reported on the packer hide market, though ordinary in volume, exposed its weakness, as the following will show:

Heavy native steers, 14c	
Light native steers, 12c	
June-Sept Texas steers, 11c	
Do light native cows, 10c	
Do branded cows nominally, 13c	

The large purchase which has been rumored for the past few days has been confirmed, but just the amount involved or prices named could not be ascertained.

At present quotations the market is practically down to pre-war prices, therefore tanners hardly expect them to remain. If the demand takes on an aspect of permanent activity.

However, the packers have done a great part in breaking the high cost of living, but unless this movement has the cooperation of every kindred industry a revival of business will be slow. The final distributors of footwear are generally regarded as the chief obstruction to this desired end.

The future may show a decided change compared with the present situation, for there is no doubt that both hide dealers and leather tanners are selling at a loss today, not from a basis of replacement, but at a loss figured from the actual cost of their holdings.

Under such circumstances future conditions will have a strong influence upon either market, and signs of a steadiness in the demand for leather will surely be taken advantage of, and losses be minimized, though a profit could hardly be realized on stock bought six months ago.

The Leather Markets

There is nothing new coming from the leather markets. Business is still at a very low ebb, supplies are abundant, and prices at which stock can be obtained are practically unknown, as ready money is a potent element in the market today.

Sole leather is moving in a very small way, and prices have eased up a bit since the first of the month. No. 1 B. A. hemlock has dropped to 42-44 cents, according to select qualities. Union backs, choice tannages, are selling from 65 to 68 cents. Oak sole leather is dull, moving in small lots only. The better grade of backs offered at 70 cents, and bends 81 or less.

Upper leather is very quiet, buyers taking but little interest in terms, or conditions, there being no such thing as a stable price list. Calfskin prices as a stable price list.

Side upper leather tanners report "nothing doing." It is a buyers' market. No prices are low enough to influence buyers to purchase what they have no immediate use for. Full grain chrome colored sides are selling from 28 to 35 cents. Black side leather ranges in price as follows, choice selections 28 to 42 cents. Cheaper qualities from 25 cents upwards. This briefly describes the situation and conditions that all tannages and grades are subject to at present. It is strongly asserted, however, that low tide has been reached, as offers, ridiculous in character, are not considered for one moment.

RESUME OF GERMAN FINANCIAL STATUS

Total Debt on September 18, According to the Finance Minister Was 242,700,000,000 Marks

LONDON, England—A résumé of the German financial situation, as stated by the Finance Minister, is given by the Economist as follows:

The total German debt September 18 was 242,700,000,000 marks, consisting of a funded debt of 91,000,000,000 marks, discounted treasury notes and bills 132,300,000,000 marks, and additional obligations 19,400,000,000 marks. In addition there is a floating indebtedness still to be taken over from the German states and the capitalization of interest due the states for surrender of state railways amounting to 25,000,000,000 marks. Finally, there is an additional 18,000,000,000 marks owing the states for war expenses connected with soldiers' families and social work.

The ordinary budget for the current year provides for an expenditure of 39,800,000,000 marks, fully covered by receipts. The extraordinary budget, however, calls for the expenditure of 39,700,000,000, with anticipated receipts of only 2,000,000,000 marks. This deficit is increased by excess of expenditures over receipts in railway, postal, telegraph, and telephone service, amounting to 18,000,000,000 marks, bringing the total deficit to 55,700,000,000 marks.

In addition to this deficit in current expenditures proper, the German Government is obligated to pay 17,000,000,000 marks to its nationals for loss of commercial shipping, 90,000,000,000 marks for liquidation of German property abroad, 10,500,000,000 marks on account of surrender of arms, and 13,500,000,000 marks under the law for compensating war losses. The expenses of the army of occupation under various entente commissions are estimated at 14,900,000,000 marks.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Textile mills in the Olneyville factory district and at Warren, Rhode Island, have closed for an indefinite period, throwing out 1800 operatives. The American Winger Company at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has shut down one department until December 6. At Chepachet, Rhode Island, the mills have closed. Mills at Webster, Massachusetts, will close December 1 until March.

Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,000,000 5 per cent bonds due July 1, 1925, are being offered by a syndicate composed of Cincinnati and New York bankers at a price to yield 4.90 per cent. The bonds are a direct obligation of the city, and the proceeds will be used for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio River.

French exports during the 11 months ended October 31 aggregated 18,890,263,000 francs against 7,733,150,000 francs in 1919. Imports amounted to 29,784,516,000 francs, an increase of 2,386,746,000 francs over 1919.

Consular advice received by the United States Department of Commerce from Japan state that the amalgamation of Japanese shipping companies proposed by the Japanese Government is meeting with opposition on the part of the large companies. It is believed such a consolidation is quite unlikely for some time, if ever.

WHOLESALE FOODS DECLINE FURTHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The downward trend of wholesale food prices continued in the leading markets of the United States yesterday. Wholesale price of flour dropped 20 cents at one mill in Minneapolis, quotations for family patents ranging from \$3.40 to \$9 a barrel. Hog prices dropped 1¢ in Chicago and Cleveland, lots selling for \$10.25 a hundredweight in the former city, and reaching the record low level of \$10.50 at Cleveland. The American National, Franklin and Revere sugar refining companies further reduced the price of refined sugar to nine cents. The Federal Sugar Refining Company reduced its price to 8.75 cents, a new low record for the season.

SOME INQUIRY FOR COPPER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Several of the leading selling agencies report a better inquiry for copper, and add that the inquiry named in the new requests for quotations from consumers is larger than it has been in some time. Some of the sellers believe that there are improved conditions in sight. Quotations of the larger agencies continue at 14½ cents per pound delivered. Small dealers continue to quote from 14½ to 14¾ cents per pound refinery, according to the quantity and the time of delivery.

CREDIT TO LIBERIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Negotiations between the United States and Liberia as to the supervision of \$5,000,000 credit established by the United States Treasury Department have encountered obstacles. It is said that the Liberian Government has not accepted conditions imposed by the United States Government, one of which was that a financial adviser appointed by the United States should have a voice in deciding the use to which the funds were to be applied.

REPORT ON BUSINESS HOUSES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial failures last week in the United States as reported by R. G. Dun & Co. are 263 against 250 the previous week, 233 in the preceding week, and 157 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 23 against 48 the previous week, 19 the preceding week and 23 last year.

AGENCY FOR TRADE WITH THE RUSSIANS

Representative of International Clearing House, Ltd., Explains the Plan Whereby Facilities for Business Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Participation by business interests of the United States in the trade opportunities with Russia afforded by such agencies as the International Clearing House, Ltd., of Copenhagen, Denmark, is urged by representatives of that organization now in this country. Frequent references have been made in American newspapers to the ideas underlying the Danish organization. The Christian Science Monitor is enabled to describe these ideas in detail.

Briefly, the plan is to establish facilities for the exchange of goods for goods at the Russian border. "Officials of the Russian Cooperative Societies, appointed by the Russian Soviet Government, agreed to deposit Russian gold rubles to the value of \$5,000,000 with the Danish National Bank," Mr. E. Phillips Ross, American representative of the international organization, explained in this news office. "A first deposit of 2,000,000 rubles has been made and 8,000,000 rubles additional has been arranged for. Concerns selling in Russia, or the banks financing them, may, by dealing through the International Clearing House, Ltd., have this gold for security for long-time credits. The clearing house then assists in the sale of goods which are exported from Russia in exchange for imports, and with the proceeds of such sales pays the seller, or his bank, for the goods."

The Significant Question

Regarding the immediate question of significance to American business interests, shall American business interests establish trade relations with Russia? It is answered by proponents of the plan, who ask in turn: Why should opportunities for trade with Russia be denied law-abiding and reputable business concerns, to be taken advantage of by the less scrupulous type of business man?

When it is proved by experience, according to authoritative observers of Russian affairs, that the virtual blockade against Russia has strengthened the political hold of Lenin and Trotsky more than any other single factor, they ask why continuance of a restrictive policy maintained by the United States Government, when the restrictions, in fact, cannot be enforced.

To adhere to a policy partaking of the nature of a blockade against Russia, they say, makes the United States a participant in the infliction of great suffering upon Russia as a whole, particularly upon the seven or eight out of every ten individuals in Russia who are said not to be disciples of Communism, but are rapidly building up a new bourgeoisie, greater in numbers, stronger and with a mental scope far superior to that of the bourgeoisie which existed before the war in Russia.

Which supplies trickle into Russia under present conditions, will first be distributed to the two or three Bolsheviks out of the ten citizens, it is pointed out. It is the seven or eight who will suffer. Military and political measures against Russia have failed, proponents of the Danish idea say. Why not try economic measures, they ask. "The cure by contact" method is submitted.

Cure of the Situation

"The Communist experiment is an absurd thing; it is constantly on the verge of falling because of its own fundamental error," it is said, "and cure of the situation will follow adoption of a policy on the parts of governments that is positive, with respect to trade, not negative."

"The United States can afford to play a long game in Russia. Long credits and investments over a long period of time; sending into Russia an army of engineers instead of soldiers; establishing a flow of commodities into Russia, for which the United States shall demand an exchange of commodities; maintaining our stand against the partition of Russia as we have defended China against partition; refusing to agree to the settlement of questions vitally concerning the territorial integrity of Russia unless Russia is herself represented at the conference table; these are the policies which will enable Russia to work out her own salvation and establish a government free from the impossibilities of Communism. No more vital matter for future advantage to the United States exists than that the American people win the friendship of the Russian people."

GERMAN NITROGEN PLANTS

BERLIN, Germany—Preparations have been made by the German Aniline Syndicate to erect nitrogen plants in the United States and Japan, and directors of the syndicate have opened negotiations with those governments, says the "Zeitung Am Mittag."

Mergenthaler Linotype Company

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1920.
DIVIDEND 100
A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1920, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1920. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOS. T. MACKAY, Treasurer.
Gould Mayfield E. W. McKim
MAYFIELD & CO.
Grain—Provisions—Stocks
118 West Monroe St., CHICAGO
GRAIN COMMISSIONERS SOLICITED

SECURITIES WAVER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Securities on the stock exchange wavered yesterday because of fears of further liquidation. Markets were dull. The oil group while irregular had a better undertone. Shell Transport & Trading was 6½ and Mexican Eagle 119-16. Inside support made the gilt-edged section more stable.

French loans were easier and Greek and South American issues were weaker in spots. Industrials were nervous. Hudson's Bay 6½. Kaffirs quiet and heavy. Dollar descriptions were firmer in sympathy with better advices from New York. Home rails were neglected. Liquidation caused the shares of Argentine roads to droop again.

FINANCE REPORT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The financial situation of municipalities in British Columbia is outlined in the annual report of Robert Bard, the Provincial Inspector. The year under review is alluded to as the one in which the first sincere attempt has been made to collect the large arrears of taxes which have accrued during hard times. Provincial legislation of 1919 made annual tax sales in municipalities compulsory, and the arrears in that year show a falling off from \$14,631,216.65 to \$12,094,121.37.

The report covers the activities of 24 cities and 28 municipal districts. It shows there is still a shortage in sinking funds amounting to \$5,289,012.15 at the end of 1919, as compared with \$5,206,093.14 a year previously.

Total assessments of properties in all the municipalities at the close of last year were \$95,011,324. At the close of 1918 the total was \$98,857,768. The population in municipalities, which at the end of 1918 was 374,980, had decreased to 374,740 at the end of 1919. Tax levies show an increase in the majority of instances.

Regarding public utilities and their operation by municipalities, the report shows that the total profit of those cities owning electric lighting plants or distribution stations was \$50,421. Most of the municipalities showed losses, however, showing that municipal operation of these utilities, according to the inspector, has yet to be demonstrated a success in this Province.

NEW YORK MARKET REACTS SLIGHTLY

After a strong opening yesterday the New York market reacted and there were some reverses, the weakness centering in New Haven, which broke some five points. The closing was irregular and heavy, but a better technical position was reflected owing to the further closing out of more speculative holdings. The sales for the day were 1,170,000 shares. The money market and foreign exchange helped the improvement at the opening. Call loans opened for the first time in many weeks at 6 per cent.

Sentiment was favorably influenced by the announcement that control of General Motors had been taken over by Morgan-Du Pont interests, thus insuring, Wall Street believes, greater stability in that industry.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—A brisk demand yesterday for cash wheat for export had a bullish effect on the future delivery market. On the upturn in prices, free selling took place and a sharp reaction occurred, but rallies quickly ensued. Improved financial conditions, including an advance in sterling exchange, were generally regarded as strengthening factors. Opening prices ranged from ½ cent to 4 cents higher. December wheat closed at 1.68½ and March at 1.64. Corn opened ½ cent to 1 cent higher. Closing corn prices were: December 67½, May 73½, July 75½.

DOLLAR WHEAT IS PREDICTED

PRATT, Kansas—"Dollar wheat" was predicted here Tuesday by J. D. Frisbie, manager of the Pratt Flour Mills. "We might as well face the music," he said; "there is no need to hide the truth. Wheat is bound to come down, and I believe it will touch the dollar mark."

CHAMBER TO HELP PHILIPPINE TRADE

President of New Organization Says Scope Is to Be International and Object Is to Develop Better Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The mission of the recently established Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce is to represent both Filipino and American business, to ascertain facts concerning various questions arising in trade between the United States and the islands, to develop the opinion of the business community regarding them and to express its sentiments in communications to the Government at Washington and also to the Philippine Government at Manila, so H. Parker Willis, president of the organization, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The formation of such a chamber has been under consideration for some time, he said, and its initial membership includes about 125 names, among which are some of the leading business concerns engaged in trade with the Philippine Islands.

"The effort has been to make the chamber international in its scope, and the idea of such an organization has been presented to business men in Manila with the result that a substantial nucleus of membership in that city has already been developed," said Mr. Willis. "By making the organization representative both of Filipino and American business it is believed that there will be a better possibility of presenting the purely commercial side of the Philippine-American relations than could be realized in any other way."

No Political Affiliations

"From the beginning of the movement to organize the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce it has been understood that the undertaking had no political bearing and that political questions were to be strictly barred. That there might be no misunderstanding on this point the members at a recent meeting adopted a resolution to this effect, thereby limiting the activities of the Chamber of Commerce very definitely to commercial questions. The topics in which the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce is concerned would be the same regardless of the political status of the Philippine Islands."

"Since the opening of the European War the trade between the islands and the United States has immensely increased and this country is today a principal source of supply both of goods and capital for the Philippines. It is desirable to hold this trade now that the post-war competition has become more intense, but it can be retained only through breadth of view and wisdom in legislation and trade policy."

Tariff Conditions

"As is well known, the United States occupies an extremely favorable position in the trade of the Philippine Islands due to present tariff conditions. In order to maintain ourselves we must, however, invest much more largely in Philippine enterprises, a field of activity which has heretofore been neglected, except in a few cases, by American capitalists. Such investment is desired by the Filipinos and may be very profitable to Americans. It is a field of activity which calls for better and fairer legislation than is now available."

"There has been a thought on the part of some that by extending our coastwise laws to the Philippines we should be able to protect our ships in the enjoyment of insular trade. This position is questioned by both American and Filipino business men. There is a call for fuller understanding on the part of the American public with regard to the whole subject. So, too, in the case of cable communication, which has become much more difficult within recent years, and there is earnest demand for improvement of the means of communication, while passenger services are also susceptible to very desirable modification. In all these, as well as in other fields of activity, the new body may render useful service."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Australia will have 100,000,000 bushels of high-grade wheat to export from this season's crop.

GASOLINE PRICE DROP EXPECTED

Big Gain in Output of American Fields Predicted—Possibilities of the European Fields

NEW YORK, New York—"Motors are expecting a nation-wide reduction in gasoline prices to follow the action of the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and Louisiana which announced a drop of 1 cent per gallon recently," says the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"Official government reports and figures of the oil authorities show that fuel production will break all records in 1920. The American Petroleum Institute predicts a domestic oil output of 450,000,000 barrels, plus a Mexican production of 125,000,000 barrels. This means a gain of 19 per cent in the United States fields."

"Added to the possibilities of the North American fields are those in South America, Egypt and the East Indies. Russia is also a great potential source of oil."

"Faced by a possible serious shortage early in the present year, the petroleum industry has achieved a degree of growth never before experienced within so short a period."

All gasoline output records were broken during September, the Bureau of Mines announces. Refineries produced a daily average of 15,000,000 gallons, making the output total for the first nine months of 1920 3,500,000,000 gallons, as compared with 2,900,000,000 gallons during the same period in 1919.

Consumption and exports continued high, however, so that while storage tanks on September 30 held 298,000,000 gallons, the amount on hand then was actually less than that on hand August 30.

Exports for the first nine months of 1920 amounted to 465,439,992, almost 200,000,000 gallons more than was sent abroad during the same period in 1919.

DIVIDENDS

The Boston Woven Hose Rubber Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of \$3 a share on the common, both payable December 15 to holders of record December 1.

The Realty Associates have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 15 to stock of record January 5.

The Central Leather Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 10.

The Bucyrus Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 3½ per cent on account of back payments on the issue, both payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The Certainteed Products Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the common and of 1½ per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, all payable January 1 to stock of record December 16. In the last two quarters extra payments of \$1 a share were made on the common stock.

The Colonial Finance Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred and 2 cents a share on the common, both payable January 2 to holders of record December 1.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Tuesday Monday		Parity
Sterling	\$3.50 1/2	\$4.88 1/2
France (French)	.0218	.0218
France (Belgian)	.0657	.0650
Italy	.02883	.0288
Denmark	.0119	.0119
German mark	.0119	.0119
Pesetas	.1325	.1325
Swedish krona	.1930	.1930
Norwegian kroner	.1375	.1375
Danish kroner	.1380	.1380
Shanghai taels	.65	.65
Hongkong	.65	.65
Argentine pesos	.3314	.4215
Canadian dollar	.88 1/2	.88 1/2

SHIPPING CHARGE PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved an order requiring the payment in United States money and prepayment of charges on shipments between Canada and the United States.

Report of the Condition of

The Old South Trust Company of Boston

at the close of business Nov. 15, 1920, as rendered to the Commissioner of Banks.

BANKING DEPARTMENT		SAVINGS DEPARTMENT	
ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
U. S. and Mass. Bonds, War and Revenue Stamps	496,225	Public funds, bonds and notes, U. S.	2,983,008
Other stocks and bonds	33,471.00	Bonds	1,506,000
Loans on real estate (less amount due thereon, \$2000)	74,042.26	Street railway bonds	7,670,000
Demand loans with collateral	30,542.42	Bank and Trust Co. stocks	37,100.00
Other demand loans	215,808.65	Loans on real estate (less amount due thereon, \$)	463,195.99
Time loans with collateral	36,948.91	Other assets	8,427.01
Other time loans	439,983.20	Deposits in banks and trust companies	28,865.38
Overdrafts	8,431.47	Cash (currency and specie)	2,128.72
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	9,651.24	Checks and other cash items	77.07
Safe deposit vaults, furniture, and fixtures	43,707.78		
Due from reserve banks	723,976.84		
Due from other banks	79,722.49		
Cash (currency and specie)	28,754.60		
Other assets	64,608.36		
	1,884,620.85		
	1,884,620.85		

For the last thirty days the average reserve carried was: currency and specie 6.2 per cent; deposited in reserve banks 7.4 per cent; U. S. and Mass. bonds 6.2 per cent.

Suffolk ss. Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1920. Then personally appeared ROBERT T. HARWARD, Treasurer, and ANDREW J. CASEY, President, and W. A. POLANSKY, ARON HATPAR, JOHN R. McVEY and J. J. LEARY, directors of the Old South Trust Company and made oath that the foregoing is true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Before me, NICHOLAS P. VIGILANTE, Notary Public. (My commission expires Nov. 15, 1923.)

REPUBLICANS ASK FOR ADDED FUNDS

Chairman of National Committee
Appeals for Contributions to
Make Up Deficit of \$1,500,000
Found at End of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enthusiastic Republicans throughout the United States are given a new opportunity for service to their party in the appeal sent broadcast yesterday by Will H. Hays, chairman of the national committee, stating that the organization's treasury is confronted with a deficit of \$1,500,000, which it has been decided to collect from individual contributions, not to exceed \$1000.

Complete details of the expenditures of the Republican National Committee will be available when Fred Upham, national committee treasurer, files his full report of receipts and expenditures with the clerk of the House of Representatives. It will show a deficit close to \$1,500,000. Mr. Hays intimated in his letter that a "Republican thanksgiving offering" for success in the elections should make good the deficit in the party treasury.

The national chairman and those responsible for the financing of the campaign have decided not to depart from the rule established early in the fall not to receive contributions in excess of \$1000. It would be easy, said Mr. Hays, to collect the deficit if he departed from this rule, but departure would set a bad precedent for the financing of political campaigns. The campaign proper this year cost \$3,400,000. There were 50,000 contributions totaling \$2,000,000, as compared with 750 subscribers to the main fund of the Republican Party in 1916. Mr. Hays' letter said, in part:

"The presidential campaign this year cost the national committee approximately \$3,400,000. This amount does not include the expenses of the 20 months' pre-convention organization work and publicity, the 1919 campaigns in several state elections, all of which, of course, contributed to our success in the 1920 election, but the expenses for all of which were collected by limited contributions prior to the 1920 convention, so that at the beginning of the campaign proper we had no net obligations.

"Most important in political value, however, both to the party and to the country, is that this year there were more than 50,000 separate contributions, totaling approximately \$2,000,000 for the presidential campaign, while in 1916 the bulk of the entire amount collected for the presidential campaign was subscribed by 750 people, except only the drive for \$10 contributions in the last week of the campaign.

"The response to our appeal for the small gifts has been a source of gratification and satisfaction, not only to the national committee, but to Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge. It means very much indeed if the national campaigns can be financed on this basis. It is my firm belief that the \$10 contribution in the last days of the 1916 campaign and the \$1000 limit of 1920 have finally placed the popular collection of political funds on a permanent, and certainly a most healthy basis. We are all very anxious that this become an accomplished fact.

"Large and splendid as the response has been, we have a deficit of approximately \$1,500,000. This, of course, must be paid as promptly as possible. A deficit for a political committee is not a new thing, as the Democratic National Committee reported a deficit of \$700,000 at the conclusion of the 1916 campaign. Our budget this year provided for an expenditure of \$3,079,000, and was only exceeded by the amount spent from June 14 to July 1, the date the budget was fixed and unexpected expense made necessary by the inexorable political methods of the opposition."

AMBASSADOR BRINGS GOOD WILL MESSAGE

NEW YORK, New York—Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Savoie. He left here July 3 for a vacation trip, which was interrupted when he was sent to Warsaw as a member of the French Mission. Mr. Jusserand declared he returned to this country with the same message that the first French Ambassador brought, "a message of good will and friendship." Speaking of France, he said the nation was intensely busy with reconstruction and looked hopefully to the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Efficient administration of present restrictive immigration laws rather than enactment of further restrictive measures is recommended by a Merchants Association committee which has just completed a survey of the immigration situation.

The committee urges further efforts to educate immigrants, a united campaign to handle the immigrant problem, naturalization as soon as aliens show an inclination to become citizens and can appreciate it, and reformation of unnecessary complexities in naturalization proceedings, making it a matter of administrative procedure.

Candidates for naturalization, the committee says, should fulfill not only the residence and moral requirements, but also should have a certain proficiency in English and a reasonable fa-

milarity with American history and government. The naturalization ceremony should be one of significant dignity. Dissemination by consuls abroad and officials at home of information to relieve maldistribution is recommended.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOT TO OPEN BARS

Premier Says Plebiscite Only
Authorizes Sale of Liquor
"With Salutory Restrictions"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Hon. John Oliver, the Premier, in his election manifesto to the people of British Columbia, deals with some of the rules to be operative in connection with the putting into effect of government control of the sale of liquor in this Province. He says he does not interpret the result of the recent plebiscite as an authorization for the return of the bar, but as an instruction to make malt and spirituous liquors available in reasonable quantities and at a reasonable price, with salutory restrictions.

It will be recommended that the Legislature should apply to the Dominion Parliament for legislation that will give the provincial government control of the sources of supply so that it may prevent the importation of liquor in contravention of the provincial statute. It will probably be found, the manifesto says, that the most effective control of the sale of liquor can be obtained through a system of permits. As effective control imposes obligations on the municipalities a portion of the revenue derived should inure to the benefit of the municipalities.

Age Limit Fixed
The manifesto further recommends that the sale of spirituous and malt liquors (including "near beer"), to boys and girls under 21 should be prohibited. There should be legislative control for the more effective control of the "near beer" trade. The Premier recommends that the question should be kept out of party politics and to this end the administration of the act should be placed under an impartial commission or board of control.

In urging further support of his government Mr. Oliver points to the manner in which provincial finances have been rehabilitated during the past four years. In 1915-1916 the provincial revenue was \$4,291,000, whereas from 1919-1920 it exceeded \$13,750,000. In outlining the program of work of his government he points to loans to farmers, improving agricultural lands for returned soldiers, protecting irrigation works in the dry belt and aid to returned soldiers and others in establishing various industries.

Loan to Be Raised

Dealing with the progress of the University of British Columbia, which is a state endowed institution, the manifesto says: "In the past, large areas of more or less inaccessible lands were set aside for university purposes. These lands had little or no present worth, and before they could become valuable must have proved an obstacle to agricultural development. Therefore, these grants were canceled and lands in Point Grey, the property of the Province, were substituted therefor.

"It is the intention of the government to prepare the Point Grey lands for use and to dispose of the same for the benefit of the university. In the meantime, a local loan will be placed on the market. This loan will offer a safe investment for the savings of our own people and will encourage thrift, will keep the interest money in the Province and the proceeds will all be spent in the development of British Columbia."

HAITIAN ATTACK ON UNITED STATES

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The American civil administration in Haiti is "more oppressive than the military," President Philippe S. Dartigues have declared in the 3000-word statement he has just issued attacking the public service of Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, United States Minister to Haiti, and John McIlhenny, financial advisor of the republic.

The President charged that during the American occupation no effective aid had been given Haiti for development of its agricultural and industrial resources, as stipulated in the treaty and that no serious measure had been proposed with a view to "placing Haiti's finances on a solid basis."

Reports "Grossly Exaggerated"

NEW YORK, New York—Stories of atrocities by United States marines in Haiti have been "grossly exaggerated," declared Maj. Thomas Turner, for the last 14 months chief of staff to Colonel Wheeler in Haiti, on his arrival in this city. His opinion was shared by Lieut. Walter Farrell, who came back on the same boat after 15 months' service. The marines "never killed without cause, and then only to save their own lives," said Major Turner.

PRIMARY LAW UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—The official figures show that the effort made by the last Legislature to repeal the greater portion of the direct primary law failed by an overwhelming vote. The law, which substituted the convention system for all offices below governor, was subjected to a referendum. For the repeal there were cast 49,410 votes, and against it 132,115. Not a county in the State gave the proposed law a majority.

WOMEN VOTERS OUTLINE PROGRAM

Regional Conference of National
League, in Boston, Discusses
Constructive Legislation and
Progressive Industrial Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A constructive legislative program and a progressive policy, with special emphasis on laws and ordinances affecting women, were outlined in the reports of the chairman of the standing committees of the National League of Women Voters at the closing sessions of the first district regional conference of the league. Especial interest was shown and discussion aroused on the subject of "Women in Industry," which was opened with an address by Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Illinois, in which she declared there is "no such thing as equality in the industrial world, in civil service, or in governmental appointments."

Enforcement of existing laws regulating and protecting women in industrial work, Miss McDowell said, and enactment of new laws, is the aim of the League of Women Voters. Women are naturally handicapped in many branches of industry, she declared, and it is essential to the future of any race that legislation be passed with this fact recognized. Among the measures urged for national application were those to increase the educational continuation work for girls and to provide stricter and more efficient factory inspection.

Miss Amy Hughes of Mt. Holyoke College, declared that now that women have the franchise they must use it in this direction, bringing about the measures urged for national application were those to increase the educational continuation work for girls and to provide stricter and more efficient factory inspection. Mrs. True Worthy White of Boston reported that work for citizenship education has met with a cooperative sentiment on the part of the national departments in Washington, and that an effective system of lectures is now under way. Reporting on the work of the child welfare committee, Mrs. LaRue Brown of Washington, District of Columbia, said that the first task of the League of Women Voters will be the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, which will be pressed at the coming short session of Congress. The measure has been favorably reported by the Senate welfare committee as now in the hands of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Compilation of laws affecting women is now under way, said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a master in chancery in Cook County, Illinois, and a model law will be evolved from all existing statutes and submitted for enactment by all state legislatures. Thus, she pointed out the uniformity of the laws will provide precedents in cases of judicial decisions in one state which will be applicable to all others.

A call for the new voters of the nation to study money matters in the home, the municipality, the state and the nation, was sounded by Mrs. F. L. Higginson, vice-president of the Association for the Promotion and Protection of Savings. She asked the league's help in teaching the methods of business and safe investment and of economics and budgets. Mrs. James W. Morrison of Chicago urged that party regularly be not allowed to interfere with voting for the candidate most fitted for office and best representing the policies of the women voters.

Discussing food supply and demand, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, urged support of bills for the regulation and separation of the packing interests, declaring, "It is necessary that the public-spirited supporters of this legislation should register their approval. Those at a distance frequently do not realize the significance of these expressions of opinion on the action of senators and representatives in Washington. Now is the critical time, and a real service can be done by promptly urging legislation in the interest of the whole public."

COLOSSAL PLANS TO HANDLE RICE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
BEAUMONT, Texas—The Southern Rice Growers Association has completed arrangements for what is declared to be a colossal undertaking for the handling of the rice crop. The plan, which has been formulated and put into practice by E. A. Eignus, manager of the Southern Rice Growers Association, calls for the formation of a selling agency to dispose of rice belonging to members of the association.

The association has closed contracts with practically every rice mill in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas to mill their rice. These contracts provide for the full capacity of the mill warehouses and elevators for milling the rice delivered to them. On account of the methods employed in working the by-products into saleable commodities and the markets already established for such products by the mills, all by-products will be disposed of directly to the mills as part of the consideration for milling. The clean rice will remain the property of the association, and its members through the selling agency will attend to the sale and distribution of the crop.

The contracts provide that the mills shall advance \$2.50 a barrel on rice graded No. 1 and 2 of early prolific, and \$3 a barrel on the same grades of blue rose and other varieties. The

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
BALTIMORE, Maryland—A newspaper deal which has just been consummated gives to Frank A. Munsey the control of The American and The Star, morning and afternoon papers of Baltimore, Maryland. The American is one of the oldest and best known papers of the South. It has always been published strictly in accord with Republican interests, and is known as the Republican organ of the State. The Star is the evening edition, and is run along the line of the same interests. Mr. Munsey will now consolidate these two papers with The News, an afternoon paper of Baltimore which he has owned for several years. The Star, it is announced, will be discontinued.

SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many who trace their ancestry to the Pilgrim settlers who came to America on the Mayflower celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Pilgrim Compact at a dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, speaking at the dinner, urged that the people of the nation reaffirm and rededicate themselves to the ideals expressed by the Pilgrims.

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK

51 Cornhill, Boston
December Shares Now on Sale
Dividends 85% Per Annum
Any person may hold up to 40 shares
of this bank. Shares may be bought
at 50¢ interest
Paid-up shares on sale 50¢ interest
Assets \$7,800,000
Surplus and Guaranty Fund \$221,000

Begin Now to Save Money

WOLLASTON

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house and heated garage, h. w. doors, bath, hot water heat, newly painted and papered, corner lot, fine location, ready to occupy, mortgage arranged. (W. E. K. 1234) HARVARD 1234, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

LARGE unfurnished apartment 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, \$2400. 4 West 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DESIGNER and practical manufacturer of high grade pressed metal ware and young men's clothing, summer goods and specialties, seeks position with progressive firm or new enterprise. Experience in Chicago, New York, and one year with largest corporation in Baltimore. Address L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SALESMAN with number of years experience with high grade concerns seeks interview with a like concern looking toward position as salesman or as sales manager. New York City preferred. W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE Oxford University wishes position in the home to read by the hour, or coach in English subjects. MRS. A. F. GATOW, 2351 Grand Concourse, New York City.

GOVERNMENT-NURSE, entire charge, correct English, exp. refs., trustworthy. Wadsworth, 2309 N. E. 29th St., Portland, Ore. A-1 references. Address Post Office Box 281, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Saleslady whole part time for ladies' infants' shoes. CHACK'S BABY SHOP, 11114 S. Michigan Ave., Roseland, Chicago, Illinois.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Thanksgiving services, 11:45 a. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Thanksgiving."

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

JOE M. KEMPNER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
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ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

CITIZENS' STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

3228
Lincoln Ave.
Capital
\$250,000.00
Corner
Melrose Street
Surplus
\$50,000.00

WOODLAWN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, \$5,000,000.00
Your Patronage Invited

THE STAR APORN SHOP

LATEST STYLES IN APRONS
Good Materials Satisfactory Prices
Strictly Home Made
6222 S. Ashland Avenue 123 E. 69th St.
CHICAGO

mills will contribute 5c a barrel on all rice delivered to them into a fund to be used for advertising the purposes, with a view to increasing the consumption of rice. The association expects to handle between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 barrels of this year's crop through these contracts.

BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A newspaper deal which has just been consummated gives to Frank A. Munsey the control of The American and The Star, morning and afternoon papers of Baltimore, Maryland. The American is one of the oldest and best known papers of the South. It has always been published strictly in accord with Republican interests, and is known as the Republican organ of the State. The Star is the evening edition, and is run along the line of the same interests. Mr. Munsey will now consolidate these two papers with The News, an afternoon paper of Baltimore which he has owned for several years. The Star, it is announced, will be discontinued.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY DINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Many who trace their ancestry to the Pilgrim settlers who came to America on the Mayflower celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Pilgrim Compact at a dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, speaking at the dinner, urged that the people of the nation reaffirm and rededicate themselves to the ideals expressed by the Pilgrims.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, November 22, 1920

UTIFULLY I spent an afternoon during "Children's Book Week" studying the display of books for the Baines (cliché) in the windows of the big Fifth Avenue shops. I did not notice much change. Why should there be? Who can better Hans Anderson, Mother Goose, the Brothers Grimm, Charles Kingsley and Lewis Carroll? But children have a way of choosing their own. As a child the two books that made the strongest impression upon me were "Tom Brown's School Days," and a bound volume of an early "Cornhill Magazine." It included Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," and I wondered that a great man should be so natural.

It was in the Children's Room of the New York Public Library that I received my Book Week thrill. Spread out on a table was a long, long map in colors just received from England. What do you think it was called? This title was "The Child's Ancient Map of Fairyland." This map would have delighted Robert Louis Stevenson. All the favorites of Fairyland Legend and Mythology have their abodes on this fascinating map. As the eyes roam, old friends from Ulysses to Puss-in-Boots start up, and I can imagine the happy hours that children will have with this map of Fairyland spread out on the nursery floor. It can be purchased, I am told, at Dutton's, Fifth Avenue.

THE A-Buy-a-Book-Week ordinance that I imposed upon myself cost me today a mere 25 cents. It is "Poems in Prose," by Oscar Wilde, with four letters which are not included in the English edition of "De Profundis." In one of them I find this: "You know the sort of books I want: Flaubert, Stevenson, Baudelaire, Maeterlinck, Dumas père, Keats, Marlowe, Chatterton, Coleridge, Anatole France, Gautier, Dante, and all Dante literature; Goethe and Goethe literature, and so on."

ANOTHER interesting letter came my way this week—an early Rudyard Kipling. It is included in the Thackeray Autograph Letters and Documents sale at the Anderson Galleries on December 1. Here it is:

To the Editor of the Academy
Allahabad
Dec. 12, 88

Dear Sir,

Not very long ago Sir W. W. Hunter in your columns was good enough to review very kindly a small book of mine. I am sending you by this mail 2 volumes of An Anglo-Indian series which I am now publishing and should be happy to think that you could find space for a review of them.

Yours sincerely
RUDYARD KIPLING

IN 1888, when this letter was written, Kipling was 23. The editor of The Academy, to whom the letter is addressed, was then Mr. Cotton, a member of an old Anglo-Indian family, with many Indian interests. This may explain Kipling's eagerness to have a review in The Academy. He is now the most aloof and the most ungettable of contemporary writers, unless you happen to be a Tommy or a motor mechanic, and it is interesting to find that there was a time when he bowed the knee to the press. The two books in question were, I suppose, the paper-covered "Under the Deodars" and "The Story of the Gadsbys," published in the Indian Railway Library of A. H. Wheeler & Co., of Allahabad, one rupee each. Copies of them are on my table at this moment; but, alas, they are marked fourth and eighth editions.

PERHAPS some day some one will collect from works of autobiography the passages describing the diarist's meetings with eminent writers and other folks. In "The Americanization of Edward Bok" there are remarkable descriptions of this kind ranging from Emerson to Jay Gould, from Longfellow to Lewis Carroll. The Reverend Charles L. Dodgson was thus described by a fellow doer to Mr. Bok: "He is a tutor in mathematics here, as you doubtless know; lives a rigidly secluded life; dislikes strangers; makes no friends; and yet withal is one of the most delightful men in the world if he wants to be."

Mr. Dodgson absolutely refused to acknowledge any connection between himself and "Lewis Carroll."

Said Mr. Bok: "Do I understand, Mr. Dodgson, that you are not 'Lewis Carroll'?" that you did not write "Alice in Wonderland?"

For answer Mr. Dodgson arose, went into another room, and returned with a volume which he handed to his visitor. "This is my book," he said. It was entitled "An Elementary Treatise on Determinants."

Mr. Bok was beaten. He had visited Oxford to beg "Lewis Carroll" to write a continuation of "Alice in Wonderland" for The Ladies Home Journal.

IN the first paragraph of this letter, the word "cliché" is interpolated. Reader, are you ever tempted to use a cliché? Do you ever, as I sometimes do, when the well-worn phrase is about to trip to your pen, put your head in your hands and say: "There must be a fresher way of saying that." Judging from an article by Mr. Max McCann in The New Republic called "In Praise of Clichés," he, too, fears clichés, even if he pretends to like them, and to sniff at "he not just" and "he not unique." He has made a list of clichés; oh, let me quote him:

FROM a magazine that lies on my desk—a reasonably well-written, well-edited journal—I cull, in six minutes:

Delicate humor Captain of industry
Plashing wit Economy and efficiency
Becoming modesty Dignity of labor
Burning question Brotherhood of man
Glittering sword Law and order
Mischievous invention First blush of spring
Swaggering bully Caroling of birds
Abyrinal ignorance Lustrous, dark eyes.

I have pasted this list on my writ-

ing desk as an awful warning! Yet how fine and fresh all of them were when used the first time. It is the one-millionth repetition that makes them clichés, things to avoid.

NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY is a foe to the cliché. Indeed, he is coining phrases which a quarter of a century hence may become clichés, say such expressions as "tear-hour," "scare-hour," "dare-hour." These are from his "Santa Fe Trail" which he recited, with great success, in London at the lecture room of the English-Speaking Union in Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross. The stanza from which the above candidates for clichéism are taken, runs thus:

On through the ranges the prairie dog
tills,
Scouting past the cattle on the thousand
hills.
Ho! for the tear-hour, scare-hour, dare-
hour.
Ho! for the gray-horn, bark-horn, bay-
horn.
Ho! for Kansas, land that restores us.
Where houses choke us and great books
bore us.

MR. LINDSAY seems to be having a great success as an interpreter of America to England. It is well Londoners should learn that America is not confined to New England, New York and California.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"As the world stands today, no nation offers opportunity in the degree that America does to the foreign-born. Russia may, in the future, as I like to believe she will, prove a second United States of America in this respect. She has the same limitless area; her people the same limitless spirit. But as things are today, the United States offers, as does no other nation, a limitless opportunity: here a man can go as far as his abilities will carry him."

(From "The Americanization of Edward Bok.")

PERHAPS I may also be permitted to quote as a Straight Statement a remark that the Master of Balliol, Benjamin Jowett, made to Margot Asquith. It is the most quoted line in Mrs. Asquith's candid "Reminiscences": "My dear child, you must believe in God in spite of what the clergy say." But print (I had written "cold print," then crossed out the "cold," murmuring "cliché") cannot give the sly twinkle in the Master's eyes as he spoke these words.

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"The Twelve." A poem by Alexander Blok.

Because the publisher (oh, those publishers!) describes this as "the first masterpiece of Bolshevik Letters." Well, a masterpiece is a masterpiece, whether it be written by a Bolshevik or an Eskimo. I mean to find out.

"Secrets of Crewe House." By Sir Campbell Stuart.

(Because the weight of reviews in its favor has made me curious. The story from the inside, of propaganda in enemy countries, should be quite as interesting as an Oppenheim thriller.)

The London Mercury—1920 Volume. Because from stray numbers of The London Mercury, edited by J. C. Squire, that I have seen, I suspect that it is the best literary monthly.

—Q. R.

A STEVENSON POEM

MR. J. C. Squire has been lucky enough to be able to print in the September number of the London Mercury a poem by Robert Louis Stevenson which had never before been published. It is a charming poem, too, and very characteristic, reminding one that Henley found "much Ariel" and "just a streak of Puck" in the composition of his friend. "The New House" is, in fact, rather like a song by Shakespeare or Herrick.

Is the house not homely yet?
The poet asks; and at once suggests the remedy:

There let pleasant thoughts be set:
There let bright eyes and hurried feet,
There let sorrow learn to smile,
And sweet talk the nights beguile.

And even when your friends must go,
each will

Leave you something of himself.
Something dear and kind and true,
That will stay and talk with you. . . .

It is all full of the brave and cheerful spirit of Tusitula.

R. L. S. was not a great poet, as he knew very well; but he had a very happy gift of verse-making, and "The New House" is as choice a fruit thereof as any we have.

FOR THE HUMORIST

The Gentle Art of Columning: A Treatise on Comic Journalism. By C. L. Edson. New York: Brentano's. \$2.

Though this treatise is intended as a textbook for the neophyte humorist, it may well be read also by those who wish they understood more clearly the purport of current American expression of the comic. It may well have a modest place on the shelf beside Meredith's "Essay on Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit" and Bergson's "Essay on Laughter," and near such other textbooks as those by Mr. J. Berg Esenwein on the writing and study of the short story. That juxtaposition might in itself have an element of the comic, for Mr. Edson's compilation is neither so literary in quality as the Meredith and Bergson books nor so deliberately practical as the correspondence school books. However, as P. P. A. says in his preface, "given a set of morning papers, any child able to frame a coherent sentence and to rhyme in simple couplets, can begin to write a column. In a day or two, the public will begin to help him; then he is an editor and a conductor, and the public does most of his work for him. Thus his task is the pleasantest of all jobs in a newspaper office or out of it."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Shown in His Letters. By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. \$10.

These two volumes prepared by Joseph Bucklin Bishop constitute unquestionably the best biography of Colonel Roosevelt so far available. Yet for all that, they may be rather disappointing to the one who is seeking a really impartial portrayal and estimate of Colonel Roosevelt's activities. The fact is that it is too soon for the unprejudiced biography to appear. The first few years of the biographizing of a great man are usually marked by too much emotion. Sometimes years afterward, as in the cases of Lafayette and of Abraham Lincoln, there is a resurgence of the fervor; but at some time, usually between the most ecstatic periods, a truly just biography may be written. With each new life of Roosevelt the many will be expectant that such a time has come. In the meantime they will find much to interest them in these two volumes of letters, though not so much actually to delight them as in the single volume of "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children."

In going over the enormous quantity of letters at his disposal, Mr. Bishop has had a tremendous task, which he has accomplished to the best of his ability. He has selected and arranged them so as to bring out a remarkable consistency in the experience of their author—an almost superhuman consistency, some of those who have closely followed Colonel Roosevelt's career may feel. Reading this selected correspondence, one is led to believe that the career presented included no mistakes. Letters which would show their writer unfavorably to the world, if such exist, have not been given. Thus for many years we may expect to read from time to time in newspapers and magazines, as well as books, many other letters by Colonel Roosevelt which may be even more interesting.

II

In the first few chapters, and more or less all the way through the two volumes, Mr. Bishop has added considerable interpretative comment, especially where he has given only fragments of letters. A few passages, taken almost at random, will illustrate both Mr. Bishop's method and the sincere quality of the letters themselves. Thus in connection with the Spanish-American War we read: "His reasons for desiring to get into the war were set forth in full in a very striking letter which he wrote, on March 29, 1898, to Mr. Sturgis Bigelow, in Boston. There is much material for sober thought in this letter for those critics of Roosevelt who have charged him with favoring war because of sheer love of fighting." The first few sentences of the letter are as follows: "I do not know that I shall be able to go to Cuba if there is a war. The army may not be employed at all, and even if it is employed it will consist chiefly of regular troops; and as regards the volunteers only a very small proportion can be taken from among the multitudes who are even now coming forward. Therefore it may be that I shall be unable to go, and shall have to stay here. In that case I shall do my duty here to the best of my ability, although I shall be eating out my heart. But if I am able to go I certainly shall. It is perfectly true that I shall be leaving one duty, but it will only be for the purpose of taking up another. I say quite sincerely that I shall not go for my own pleasure. On the contrary, if I should consult purely my own feelings I should earnestly hope that we would have peace."

Here we have a rather typical specimen of Colonel Roosevelt's epistolary style. The vigorously meditative use of the "I" is what each one will probably note first in such a specimen. This is still more evident in a later paragraph of the same letter: "Moreover, a man's usefulness depends upon his living up to his ideals in so far as he can. Now I have consistently preached what our opponents are pleased to call 'jingo doctrines' for a good many years. One of the commonest taunts directed at men like myself is that we are armchair and parlor jingoes, who wish to see others do what we only advocate doing. I can very little for such a taunt, except as it affects my usefulness, but I cannot afford to disregard the fact that my power for good, whatever it may be, would be gone if I did not try to live up to the doctrines I have tried to preach. Moreover, it seems to me that it would be a good deal more important from the standpoint of the nation as a whole that men like myself should go to war than that we should stay comfortably in offices at home and let others carry on the war that we have urged."

Many of the letters are self-defensive and self-explanatory in much this same way. Mr. Bishop's comments, likewise, are often on the defensive, often taking account of the criticisms that were urged against Colonel Roosevelt's course in one way or another. In this respect the volumes are almost Boswellian, with the disadvantage of not presenting daily talk as well as letters.

III

The most entertaining letter in the collection is the famous account, some 25,000 words in length, written October 1, 1911, to Sir George Otto Trevelyan, dealing with, as Mr. Bishop says, Colonel Roosevelt's "experiences in Egypt and in the chief capitals of Europe, with frank and searching comments upon the characteristics and personalities of the kings, emperors, and other eminent personages with whom he came in contact." This letter, written about a year after the trip, is really an article intended for eventual publication. Thus, for all its intimacy and frankness, it shows a more studied attempt at composition than many of the shorter letters. Because of its

length, Mr. Bishop spreads the letter over four chapters, a division which tends to detract somewhat from the essential unity of the composition.

The remarks on the various kings and queens are such as only a vigorous and kindly American could make. Americans especially will be much entertained by these very American descriptions of the family life of royalty. Several paragraphs about Norway are particularly quotable. "At Christiania," Colonel Roosevelt says, "we were taken at once to the palace, where we stayed; and I could hardly speak too strongly of King Haakon, Queen Maud, and little Olaf. They were dears; we were genuinely sorry, when we left them, to think that we would never see them again; if ever Norway decides to turn republic we should love to have them come to live near Sagamore Hill." Such comment as this shows the most likable aspect of the writer himself.

"Of course," he goes on, "Norway is as funny a kingdom as was ever imagined outside of opera bouffe—although it isn't opera bouffe at all, for the Norwegians are a fine, serious, powerful lot of men and women. But they have the most genuinely democratic society to be found in Europe, not excepting Switzerland; there are only two or three states in the American Union which are as real democracies. They have no nobles, hardly even gentry; they are peasants and small townpeople—farmers, sailors, fishermen, mechanics, small traders. On this community a royal family is suddenly plumped down. It is much as if Vermont should offhand try the experiment of having a king. Yet it certainly seemed as if the experiment were entirely successful." If Colonel Roosevelt had written nothing but this one long letter, it alone would have remained a permanently interesting document in the ever-increasing American literature of travel.

Continuing his account of Norway, he writes: "In such a monarchy formal state and ceremonial would have been absurd. Staying at the palace was like staying at any gentleman's house with exceptionally charming and friendly hosts." Of little Olaf he says: "He was not a bit spoiled; his delight was a romp with his father and he speedily pressed Kermit and Ethel, whom I adored, into the games. In the end I, too, succumbed and romped with him as I used to romp with my own children when they were small. Outside of his own father and mother we were apparently the only persons who had ever really played with him in a fashion which he considered adequate, and he loudly bewailed our departure."

IV

The two chapters of letters which various kings and queens and other important people wrote to Colonel Roosevelt are made up mainly of formal sentiments and are interesting chiefly as collections of curiosities. Of each letter, Mr. Bishop says in italics that it is "Original sent in the President's handwriting." ("In the King's handwriting." Of "all of the Mikado's letters to the President" we are told that they "were written in Japanese characters on very fine rice paper, and in each was inclosed an English translation in script of copperplate perfection.")

Most of these letters seem strangely artificial and guarded in their phrasing, as if they were really dictated by advisers and represented national policies rather than personal feelings. There are a few exceptions, such as where the former Kaiser wrote in 1907, "I feel that you will have been pleased by the lively and decided manner in which the Germans have just pronounced themselves against the Socialists."

Letters like these of kings make one wonder how much the great personages have ever expressed or represented in any way the activities going on in the world, and how much their utterances in former epistles or in conversations have ever influenced developments. From such formal discussions one may well be tempted to conclude that the world has been played by the lively and decided manner in which the royalties of the world have been thinking or saying.

V

Colonel Roosevelt was always interesting, of course, when he talked or wrote about what he was reading. In some of his letters he gives, with some pride, lists of what he has been going through. Thus to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University he writes that during his first two years in the presidency he read: "Parts of Herodotus; the first and seventh books of Thucydides, all of Polybius, a little of Plutarch, . . . some of Macaulay's Essays, three or four volumes of Gibbon, three or four chapters of Motley, the 'Life of Prince Eugene,' of Admiral de Ruyter, of Turenne, and of Sobieski (all in French), . . . 'Macbeth,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Henry IV,' 'Henry V,' 'Richard II,' the first two cantos of 'Paradise Lost,' some of Michael Drayton's poems—there are only three or four I care for, portions of 'Nibelungenlied,' portions of Carlyle's translation of Dante's 'Inferno,' Church's 'Beowulf,' . . . Cooper's 'Pilot,' some of the earlier stories and some of the poems of Bret Harte, . . . when they were found at Narford Hall, Fountaine's home in Norfolk. Who drew them, what their story is, no man knoweth. But they form the final contribution to the present admirable and complete edition."

At the end of that formidable list of books of action, Wagner's "Simple Life" comes almost as an anticlimax. The various names recorded in this letter, which is much too long to quote in full, show something of Colonel Roosevelt's variety of interest. "The old books I read," he says, "were not necessarily my favorites; it was largely a matter of chance. All the reading, of course, was purely for enjoyment, and of most desultory character."

Many people will enjoy reading in much the same desultory way these

two volumes of letters which Mr. Bishop has arranged. If one will only read in this way, he will hardly miss the many thousands of other letters that are necessarily omitted, and perhaps not even wonder what secrets are yet unrevealed in all those letter files which contain the copies of the 150,000 letters written during the less than eight years of Colonel Roosevelt's presidential terms. From time to time, doubtless many others of these letters will be published in magazines and books, and from time to time also more biographies will be written, based in part on all this correspondence. Naturally it is difficult to put within the covers of a single work a man who has written some hundreds of thousands of letters, as well as done many vital things. Mr. Bishop, therefore, is to be congratulated on the success with which he has given a unified impression of his subject.

A 17TH CENTURY MASTERPIECE

A Tale of a Tub, to which is added The Battle of the Books and the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, by Jonathan Swift. Together with The History of Martin, Wolton's Observations upon the Tale of a Tub, Curli's Complete Key, etc. The whole edited with an Introduction and Notes Historical and Explanatory, by A. C. Guthkelch and D. Nichol Smith. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 24s.

Dean Swift, contemplating, long years after he had written it, the first of his many volumes, was heard to murmur to himself, "What a genius I had when I wrote that book." Great writers are rarely the best critics of their own work, but posterity in every age has justified Swift's tribute to himself. The extraordinary originality of the man comes out in every page, so much so that Dr. Johnson, who could not abide Swift, risked his own reputation as a critic in a perverse doubt as to the Dean's authorship, on the ground that the book was so much better than anything else he had written. That, of course, is a purely Johnsonian contention. But the volume is a thundering torrent of unrestrained paradox and brilliant satire poured out upon all the abuses of the day. It anticipates the Book of Snobs and the Carlylean philosophy of Shams, and contains incidentally the germ of Sartor Resartus. Its danger is that in flaying everything it dislikes, it runs the risk of underestimating the reverence for what it approves. And this is, presumably, what the Archbishop of York had in mind when he held it up to Queen Anne's reprobation to prejudice Swift's preferment in the church.

It is easy enough to understand Swift's uneasiness, though the man whose own preference King James had endeavored to induce the Bishop of London to block, should have been the last person to resort to such a method. Although the satire was aimed in full at the Church of Rome and the Presbyterians, the clerical snob in partibus did not come off scatheless at the hands of the prebendary of Kilroot. Swift may have considered, therefore, that a danger of Peter and Jacob, which might, at any moment, be extended to Martin. This, indeed, is exactly what was attempted in "The History of Martin," printed in the present volume, a spurious addenda to some later editions, which, professing to be a continuation by Swift himself, dealt out clumsily to the Church of England the satire the Dean had lavished upon Rome and Calvinism. Swift, however, was not in the least afraid of anyone stealing his lightning, nor need Swift have been. The very weakness of the one spurious attempt was the justification of the prebendary.

Everything, of course, which can be said of the great satire has been said hundreds of times. The justification, therefore, for not including the present issue lies in the fact that it represents another of the great debts of scholarship to the Clarendon Press. For here is an edition excellently printed and admirably edited, the title page of which shows that it gives the reader everything he needs for a thorough mastery of his subject. Not the least interesting feature of the new edition is the reproduction of the original plates together with the designs first prepared. Whilist the designs, which were never used, are of the highest artistic merit, the plates are the merest journeyman's work. Who drew the original designs and how they came to be laid aside is an unsolved mystery. About all that is known of the matter is contained in a chance reference in a letter of Swift's to Tooke. "I dare say you have neither printed the rest, nor finished the cuts," to which Tooke replied, "As to the cuts, Sir Andrew Fountaine has had them from the time they were designed, with an intent of altering them. But he is now gone into Norfolk, and will not return till Michaelmas; so that, I think, they must be laid aside; for, unless they are very well done, it is better they were quite let alone." Laid aside, accordingly, they were; so completely that they were not again discovered until 1831, when they were found at Narford Hall, Fountaine's home in Norfolk. Who drew them, what their story is, no man knoweth. But they form the final contribution to the present admirable and complete edition.

HERBERT HOOVER

The pleasant appreciative sketches of the experience of Herbert Hoover continue to be published, even though Mr. Hoover is not a candidate for the presidency. "The Making of Herbert Hoover," by Rose Wilder Lane, just published by The Century Company, is, however, very similar in its journalistic pleasantness to the short biography by Vernon Kellogg. At any rate, the facts given are rather more interesting than those to be found in the campaign biographies of some who are and have been candidates.

THE LAND OF THE HILLS AND THE GLENS. By Seton Gordon. London: Cassell & Co. 15s.

A keen eye for the wide beauties of landscape and changing sky, an intimate knowledge, the fruit of loving and patient study of the ways of bird and beast, and the power of communicating both broad effect and tiny detail through two mediums—the pen and the camera—are what give Mr. Seton Gordon's books their charm. During the war Mr. Gordon's duties gave him special opportunities of observation on Mull and other islands of the Inner Hebrides. He has gone back there since, and the result has been a delightful series of sketches now collected as "The Land of the Hills and the Glens." The true atmosphere of Scotland is in these pages; of the great mountains, screes, or heather-clad, their corries and stark precipices; the burns flashing down their sides, the dark tarns lonely in their hollows, the long lochs that lie between them; the crags and the white sands of the coast. Of the birds of his native land, Mr. Gordon knows probably as much as any man has ever known; for he is content to let long hours behind some life-provided shelves him spend in watching them at work and play, hunting, nesting, rearing their young. He is one of those wiser latterday naturalists who have discarded the gun for the camera, and the pictures he has made are both beautiful and interesting.

An impression of the quality of his writing, its combination of breadth and detail, can be conveyed best by quotation. The following, taken from a description of Ben More, the largest mountain in the Isle of Mull, is typical.

"At every season of the year Ben More has its own individual charm; but I think the hill is at its best on a sunny day of mid June, when all Nature is pulsating with life after a long and severe spring—and hereabouts the spring is late in setting its mark on the land—and when the air is full of that wonderful cleanness that one sees when the summer is young. One such day, early in the morning, I made my way through Glen More. The river was so low that scarce a trickle of water made its way seaward, but in a deep pool a large salmon lay waiting for the spak that would carry him to the upper reaches. Already the young of the dippers which frequent the burn had left the nest, but ring ouzels still tended their broods, and from the single telegraph line that traverses

OUR POETS

Conrad Aiken

In the poetry of Conrad Aiken few are reached by the melody that few poets can create with words, remembering at the same time that line of Keats, "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." There is that unheard but haunting music in the lines of this new American poet:

And then truth came; he seemed to rise
Released at last through quiet skies,
Through fields of heaven whereon
Hung gentlest music of a dawn.
And all that music seemed to be
A praise of being high and free,
Of coming joy and going sorrow,
Of going night and coming morrow.

In these lines from "Earth Triumphant" there is the quality that lifts one to a finer hope, not only by the melody, but by the thought expressed. Much of the pleasure from his verse lies in the delicate description, showing now the perfect beauty of detail and again the glory of vast spaces: "The deep fields, valley, shining hills, clover and sun-flash on high mountain rills"; the night song of the brook, "soft as a dream, gray as the wool of sleep"; the cool, silver rain, and "the first slow snowflakes leaving a sprinkled whiteness on leaves and grass"; "the loving storm and loving wind."

Aiken's philosophy is elusive. We think we have found it in "Earth Triumphant," but our caught and labeled theme is contradicted again and again in "The Jig of Forslin," till we are driven to his own lines in the poem, "Sophistication," on the youth who "loved philosophy and learned its sad satiety."

He found his caught stars would not shine.
Caught sun and earth had ceased their song.
Perhaps like earth and stars, there is here the spark of genius that cannot be caught and classified. The "Jig of Forslin" is not music, nor simple poetry, but something strangely between the two.

Conrad Aiken must be read in the whole, like Whitman. A part may mean nothing. One must follow from "Earth Triumphant" and the "Nocturne of Remembered Spring" to the "Jig of Forslin," "The Charmed Rose" and other poems. Notice his peace and his quiet coolness. At the end of "Dust in Starlight," where two people are reunited, he surely tells us his own sincere belief of joy:

Thus once more was starlight given,
They walked on earth and thought in heaven.
Thus dust in starlight had its dream,
Thinking to hold to some faint beam
Of far-off, higher, holier things,
Be borne from dust by dream of wings.

THE INNER HEBRIDES

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the glen, stonechats perched, scolding roundly as their nesting-ground was passed. No bird is more cunning than the stonechat in concealing whereabouts of its nest, and I have had many patient vigils without discovering the site of the eggs or young. Standing perched on the stems of the fragrant bog myrtle, which called anxiously. They too had their nests, but unlike the stonechats, which had thriving broods to care for, were still sitting on their eggs of pale unspotted blue."

There are wilder and grander pictures than this in Mr. Gordon's book: of great gales when the sea storms against the battlemented cliffs and the eagle exults in his strength; of days of driving mist when the mountains are hidden. For Scotland is a land of many moods. But all her moods are beautiful, and Mr. Seton Gordon is their faithful interpreter.

GERMAN SOCIALISM

The New Society (Die Neue Gesellschaft). By Walter Rathenau. Berlin: G. Fischer. 275 marks.

This little book is interesting, not because the author says anything startlingly new of humanity, of Socialism, or of Germany in particular, but because what he says is said now, and said by a German; for the very reason, in fact, that he thinks it worth saying. He lays bare for us the struggle of a German mind, no doubt typical of many others, to analyze the causes which led to the great upheaval, to face it squarely, and from the analysis and the recognition to find a way of reform and of salvation.

The causes of Germany's downfall he seeks not in circumstances, but in the German character. He says of it much that the world has already said, and anticipates our surprise at the statement that the German people stood upon the war, not from greed or love of power, but because of their docility and lack of imagination which led them to accept the materialism of their rulers. If Germany is to recover, it must be through a complete change of character and sense of values, by the adoption, in short, of the spirit and ethics of Christianity, and this fundamental change must be accompanied and assisted by a new order of outward government, that of "complete socialization." "Does any thinking person believe," he asks, "that when . . . a country of such importance as Germany crumbles in the very foundations of its being, when its achievements and its traditions lose their claims to respect, that a few pages of writing, some confiscation, and a little Socialism can give it a new right to existence?"

The German faith in method and plan survives; the change of heart is to be brought about by training and education: the new social order by the enactment of laws. The new order will be known by one criterion, and one only, the cessation of unearned increment. Yet a transition period is admitted to be necessary, for so long as men cling to material possessions laws will be evaded. This may be a period of extreme poverty and may be of long duration; the rich will lose all, the poor gain little, and culture will be endangered. Thus while the author avoids the Seylla of so many Socialists, that of supposing that there is a short and easy way of providing material comfort for all men, he falls into the Charybdis of believing that men can be "trained" into the kingdom of heaven.

A chapter is devoted to a plan to mitigate the evil of mechanical labor. This is the simple device of alteration or exchange of work: the manual laborer to spend part of each day in mental work, and the intellectual laborer to perform a daily amount of manual work, each according to his ability. Workers will be graded by the state according to their achievements, and training will be free to all. Thus there will be equality of opportunity, the only equality capable of realization. Sufficient work for all will be provided by the increased organization of labor. That this plan might easily lead to a worse tyranny than before, and that such an increase of officialdom opens the door to inefficiency and corruption is a danger which is ignored.

The book would be more readable if the writer's style were as progressive as his politics; the long-involved sentence with its piled-up phrases showed signs of yielding, even 20 years ago, to a new and clearer type of construction.

SEA-POWER

The George H. Doran Company is publishing "A History of Sea Power," by William Oliver Stevens and Allan Westcott, and The Century Company is publishing "Sea Power in American History," by Herman F. Kraft and Walter B. Norris. All four of the authors are members of the faculty of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The books present some interesting history.

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THE HOME FORUM

We All Go "Visitin'"

The members of my mother's family must have been often at our home during my father's military service in the south, but I have no mental pictures of them till after my father's home-coming in '65. Their names were familiar—were, indeed, like bits of old-fashioned song. "Richard" was a fine and tender word in my ear, but "David" and "Luke," "Deborah" and "Samantha," and especially "Hugh," suggested something alien as well as poetic.

They all lived somewhere beyond the hills which walled our coulee on the east, in a place called Salem, and I was eager to visit them, for in that direction my universe died away in a luminous mist of unexplored distance. I had some notion of its near-by loveliness for I had once viewed it from the top of the tall bluff which stood like a warder at the gate of our valley, and when one bright morning my father said, "Belle, get ready, and we'll drive over to Granddad's," we all became greatly excited.

In those days people did not "call," they went "visitin'." The women took their knitting and stayed all the afternoon and sometimes all night. No one owned a carriage. Each family journeyed in a heavy farm wagon with the father and mother riding high on the wooden spring seat while the children jounced up and down on the hay in the bottom of the box or clung desperately to the side-boards to keep from being jolted out. In such wise we started on our trip to the McClintocks'.

The road ran to the south and east around the base of Sugar Loaf Bluff, thence across a lovely valley and over a high wooded ridge which was so steep that at times we rode above the tree tops. As father stopped the horses to let them rest, we children gazed about us with wondering eyes. Far behind us lay the LaCrosse valley through which a slender river ran, while before us towered wind-worn cliffs of stone. It was an exploring expedition for us.

The top of the divide gave a grand view of wooded hills to the northeast, but father did not wait for us to enjoy that. He started the team on the downward road without regard to our wishes, and so we bumped and clattered to the bottom.

The roar of a rapid, the gleam of a long curving stream, a sharp turn through a pair of bars, and we found ourselves approaching a low unpainted house which stood on a level bench overlooking a river and its meadows.

"There it is. That's Granddad's house," said mother, and peering over her shoulder I perceived a group of people standing about the open door, and heard their shouts of welcome.—Hamlin Garland, "A Son of the Middle Border."

There Is a Brook

A little farther on there is a brook. Where the breeze lingers over. The great oaks Have roof'd it with their arms and affluent leaves. So that the sunbeam rifles not its fount.

While the shade cools it. You may hear it now. A low faint murmur, as, through pebbly paths, In soft and sinuous progress, it flows on. In streams that make division as they go. Still parting, still uniting, in one song. The sweetest mortals know, of constancy.

—William Gilmore Simms.

Congenial Occupation for Sampson

Dominie Sampson was occupied in the arrangement of the bishop's library, which had been sent from Liverpool by sea, and conveyed by thirty or forty carts from the sea-port at which it was landed. Sampson's joy at beholding the ponderous contents of these chests arranged upon the floor of the large apartment, from whence he was to transfer them to the shelves, baffled all description. He grinned like an ogre, swung his arms like the sails of a wind-mill, shouted "Prodigious" till the roof rung to his raptures. "He had never," he said, "seen so many books together, except in the College Library"; and now his dignity and delight in being superintendent of the collection, raised him, in his own opinion, almost to the rank of the academic librarian, whom he had always regarded as the greatest and happiest man on earth. Neither were his transports diminished upon a hasty examination of the contents of these volumes. Some, indeed, of belles lettres, poems, plays, or memoirs, he tossed indignantly aside, with the implied censure of "peña," or "frivolous"; but the greater and bulkier part of the collection bore a very different character. The . . . prelate, a divine of the old and deeply learned cast, had loaded his shelves with volumes which displayed the antique and venerable attributes so happily described by a modern poet: That weight of wood, with leathern coat o'erlaid, Those ample clasps of solid metal made, The close-press'd leaves unopened for many an age, The dull red edging of the well-filled page, On the broad back the stubborn ridges roll'd, Where yet the title stands in tarnish'd gold.

Such formed the . . . bishop's venerable library, and over such the eye of Dominie Sampson gloated with rapture. He entered them in the catalogue in his best running hand . . . and placed each individually on the destined shelf with all the reverence which I have seen a lady pay to a jar of old china. With all this zeal his labors advanced slowly. He often opened a volume when half-way up the library steps, fell upon some interesting passage, and, without shifting his inconvenient posture, continued immersed in the fascinating perusal until the servant pulled him by the skirts to assure him that dinner waited. He then repaired to the parlor, bolted his food down his capacious throat in squares of three inches, answered ay and no at random to whatever question was asked at him, and again hurried back to the library, as soon as his napkin was removed, and sometimes with it hanging round his neck like a pin-a-fore—

"How happily the days Of Thalaba went by!" —From "Guy Mannering," by Sir Walter Scott.

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the former event I was a very celebrated professor of geology; in the latter, a provision-merchant whose courtesy and kindness had been much appreciated. One thing certain was

stand them and I love them all. It is only a very small corner of the world, but, honestly, Madame, where is there a more glorious spot?"—Anatole France (tr. by Lafcadio Hearn).

pleasant hours, and idle ones too,—if it be idle to travel leagues at the turning of a page, and to see hillside spots with vineyards, and great bridges wallowing through the Loire.



The Mosque in Baghdad

(The drawing also shows the Turks' "Victory Street," cut straight through the city after the fall of Kut)

Towards Baghdad

We were now only sixty-five miles from Baghdad. . . . We travelled on all night, and on waking up next morning found ourselves floating past cultivated banks and creaking water-wheels, and sighted in the distance dark patches of palm-groves.

But . . . our enemy the wind rose up once more and compelled us to put to shore. From this point it was only a few hours by land to Baghdad. We could faintly see the town itself on the distant horizon line to the east, separated from us by a great expanse of sandy desert. We were told, however, that the river would wind in and out so much that it was still a day's journey off by water. . . . Towards sunset we made a start again, and floated on most of the night. Small mud villages and plantations of palm and orange-trees were scattered thickly on each side of the river. We seemed to be quite close to Baghdad; gilded domes and minarets stood up on the sky-line above confused masses of flat-topped houses and groups of palm-trees. But all the morning we wound slowly round and round endless loops of the river and hardly seemed to get any nearer to our destination. The banks now teemed with life; ghouls sat across past us from one bank to another with mixed consignments of men and animals; mules plodded up and down drawing skins of water over windlasses; groups of Arabs lay about on the sunny banks and shouted enquiries at the kalekjis as we passed. The houses, which had been mud hovels higher up the river, now looked more substantial, and were each surrounded by high walls enclosing shady orange gardens. Finally we hove in sight of the bridge of boats which guards the entrance to the town, and ran into the shore just above it. The bridge, we learnt, had to be broken down before the raft could pass through, and as this seemed likely to take some hours we landed and drove up to the Consulate.—"By Desert Ways to Baghdad," Louisa Jebb.

Turner's Rainy Skies

"I know no painter who has so well succeeded in putting a wet sky into his pictures as Turner; and in this I judge him by the literal chiaroscuro of engraving," declares Donald G. Mitchell in "Wet Days at Edgewood." "In proof of it, I take down from my shelf his 'Rivers of France,' a book over which I have spent a great many

and to watch the fishermen of Honfleur putting to sea. There are skies, as I said, in some of these pictures which make a man instinctively think of his umbrella, or of his distance from home: no actual raindrift from them, but such unmistakable promise of a rainy afternoon, in their little parallel wisps of dark-bottomed clouds, as would make a provident farmer order every scythe out of the field.

"In the 'Chair of Gargantua,' on which my eye falls as I turn over the pages, an actual thunder-storm is breaking. The scene is somewhere upon the Lower Seine. From the middle of the left of the picture the lofty river-bank stretches far across, forming all the background,—its extreme distance hidden by a bold thrust of the right bank, which juts into the picture just far enough to shelter a white village, which lies gleaming upon the edge of the water. On all the foreground lies the river, broad as a bay. The storm is coming down the stream. Over the left spur of the bank, and over the meeting of the banks, it broods black as night. Through a little rift there is a glimpse of serene sky, from which a mellow light streams down upon the edges and angles of a few cliffs upon the farther shore. All the rest is heavily shadowed. The edges of the coming tempest are tortuous and convulsed, and you know that a fierce wind is driving the black billows on; yet all the water under the lee of the shores is as tranquil as a dream; a white sail, near to the white village, hangs slouchingly to the mast; but in the foreground the tempest has already caught the water; a tall lugger is scudding and careening under it as if mad; the crews of three fishermen's boats, that toss on the vexed water, are making a confused rush to shorten sail, and you may almost fancy that you hear their outcries sweeping down the wind. In the middle scene, a little steamer is floating tranquilly on water which is yet calm; and a column of smoke piling up from its tall chimney rises for a space placidly enough, until the wind catches and whisks it before the storm. I would wager ten to one, upon the mere proof in the picture, that the fishermen and the washerwomen in the foreground will be drenched

"When I have once opened the covers of Turner,—especially upon such a wet day as this,—it is hard for me to leave him until I have wandered all up and down the Loire, revisited Tours and its quiet cathedral, and Blois with its stately chateau, and Amboise with its stateries, and coquetted again with memories of the Maid of Orléans."

Self-Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no doubt that ninety-nine out of every hundred men, if asked what is the greatest boon that could be conferred upon them would reply: The power of self-government. Indeed, the very possibility of complete freedom, the power to govern one's own affairs, in spite of the numerous impending calamities and limitations and the opposition of one's fellows, is beyond the average man's hope. But the world will confess that self-government is nothing but a dream, that the laws of human life are relentless, inexorable, and not to be put aside for the benefit of the individual. And so the worldling sighs, bends his back to the yoke, and continues to bear the ills which he believes he cannot overcome.

Jesus came, and what he said and did should have changed all this. When he said: "Resist not evil," he uttered so astounding a statement that one would have thought that the world must have awakened to what lay behind his words, the fact that evil is unreal, and the awful fact that men were bending under the burden and lash of evil for no sound reason whatsoever—unless it be sound reason to fear and obey what does not exist. "Take my yoke upon you," he urged; and men did not understand. Even had they understood they might not have chosen his yoke, for the yoke of the Christ is ever as a bitter cup to the carnal mind. Instead, they preferred evil, which, if it had many cruel experiences, at least had some pleasant ones. In any case they felt at home in evil, whereas the yoke of the Christ, rightly grasped, honestly borne, may never be laid down even for a moment. It allows of no relaxations, no departures from that narrow way right up to the bitter experience of Calvary, which is the complete yielding up of belief in materiality. It is the entire dependence upon Spirit, the eternal reflecting of the Mind that was in Christ Jesus. How many men in the world in Jesus' time were honestly willing to take the yoke of the Christ? And how many men today? Nevertheless, the yoke of the Christ is the only self-government there is. Health, wealth, success, power, do not necessarily indicate self-government, spiritual self-government. A man may be humanly successful because he believes in a horoscope, or because he desires success and sacrifices all else for it. And so on. But spiritual self-government means that the man who is truly wealthy is exempt from all possible chance-happenings, simply because his wealth is a constant fact with him, is his understanding that he reflects the abundance of infinite God, of conscious infinitude. It is the same with the truly healthy man; and a man is truly, enduringly healthy, or successful, or fearless, or wealthy, or magnanimous, solely in the ratio of his recognition and expression of the certain fact that man is continuously like God.

It is indeed a fact that self-government does not get very far in mortal life. It usually ends in a colossal self-indulgence, or in a huge mistake, in calamity, in complete breakdown or negation. This is simply because the human mind accepts the general limitations as being mighty, natural laws, and men believe that to flout nature means eventual failure or breakdown. Thus the man who attempts self-government from the human standpoint feels that he is doing tremendous things of himself, and he falls short accordingly.

True self-government is to know with Jesus that, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise," and the man who meekly accepts this truth that man is only and entirely and always the reflection of God, is conscious that all men, no matter what inclination to evil the carnal mind imputes to them, can do nothing of themselves. Before a man can be properly self-governed he must discover that man is forever doing that which the Father does, is therefore reflecting Love and Truth. Now that is the beginning of self-government. To know that man is the conscious reflection of God, or Principle, is to be encouraged to express God oneself, to see as the reality of all men nothing but God expressing Himself, and so to govern oneself. To set out to govern oneself is to challenge, this very day, every least and greatest sense of limitation within one's perception, and to refuse to bow down to it, solely because it is not to be found in Principle, in God, to know that God does not recognize it, and that, therefore, it cannot be found in man, God's likeness. Thus self-government is the sure knowing and rejoicing of the man who is alert enough to refuse to recognize evil as present, or as power, or as anything known to man or knowing man. Mary Baker Eddy states on page 102 of Science and Health: "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness." Even the most terrified of mortals can lose fear and can govern himself, if he will but set about it. On page 106 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided

rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." Thus a man should take the reins into his own hands, think fearlessly and without confusion, meekly, confidently expecting to manifest the Mind that was in Christ Jesus without ceasing and without real or effective opposition.

I See a Fair Meadow

Were you ever in a hay-field. . . . I ask for information. Metaphorically I know you "live in clover"—meaning the society of wits. . . . but seriously, did you ever happen to stand on the natural soil of the earth, off the pavement? If you have not, let me tell you it is a very pleasant change. . . .

I see, from my seat under the bridge, a fair meadow, laid like an unrolled carpet of emerald along the windings of a most bright and swift river. The first owner of it, after the savage, all honor to his memory, sprinkled it with forest trees, now at their loftiest growth, here and there one, stately in the smooth grass, like a polished monarch on the foot-cloth of his throne. The river is the Owaga, and its opposite bank is darkened with thick wood, through which a liberal neighbor has allowed me to cut an eye-path to the village spire—a mile across the fields. From my cottage door, across this meadow-lawn, steals, with silver foot, the brook I redeemed from its lost straying, and, all along between brook and river, stand haycocks, not fairies. Now, possess me as well of your whereabouts—what you see from your window in Broadway! Is there a sapling on my whole farm that would change root-hold with you.

The hay is heavy this year, and if there were less, I should still feel like taking my hat off to the meadow. There is nothing like living in the city, to impress one with the gratuitous liberality of the services rendered one in the country. Here are meadows now, that, without hint or petition, pressing or encouragement, pay or consideration, nay, careless even of gratitude, shoot me up some billions of grass-blades, clover-flowers, white and red, and here and there a nodding regiment of lilies, tall as my chin; and it is understood, I believe, that I am welcome to it all.—N. Parker Willis in "Rural Letters."

This Winter-Eve Is Warm

This winter-eve is warm. Humid the air! leafless, yet soft as spring. The tender purple spray on copse and briars! And that sweet city with her dreaming spires. She needs not June for beauty's heightening. . . .

—Matthew Arnold.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover and Industry

It is a matter of interest that many groups of people in the United States, seeking a way out of industrial difficulties, seem to be turning to Mr. Herbert Hoover. Evidently Mr. Hoover's brief experience as a leading figure in American politics, whatever it may have done for him politically, has not lessened his ability to give good advice with respect to industry and living conditions, or the willingness of the parties in interest to give ear to his speaks. It may be that Mr. Hoover is to play an important part in leading the country to higher ground with respect to industrial questions. At any rate, nobody else in the United States, just now, seems to be considering the situation with wider vision than he, or discussing it so frequently before various assemblies. That there is a disposition to listen to him attentively, apparently on the part of both employers and employees, is a favorable indication. More favorable still will be any sign that the forces of Capital and Labor, in general, are disposed to act on Mr. Hoover's proposals.

For it is not so long ago that the representatives of Capital and Labor, having deliberated together at the national capital, parted without giving evidence of any very marked ability to think alike in regard to matters which had been in controversy between them. More recently still, certain sections of the press have had a good deal to say about the imminence of a struggle between Capital and Labor on the subject of the open shop. There have been intimations that something intended to be a fight to the finish was coming, and that tremendous funds were being accumulated with which to carry on the contest. At the present time Labor news appears to be woven about a record of falling prices for commodities, mills and factories shut down or running on reduced time, and the possibility of a cut in wages. There is no need to recall the fact that, while prices were going up and wages were following them, Labor lost no opportunity of declaring that the higher wage scale of the period of inflation should not be abandoned when the time for reducing prices should arrive. That time is now here, and the Labor leaders are insistent that wages must be maintained. At least their insistence is that wages shall not be scaled down until the reduction in prices has begun to make itself felt in the pocket books of the laborers themselves.

It is significant to find that Mr. Hoover is talking very much to the same purpose; interesting, likewise, that employers are listening to him. And what he is saying is not based on a short-range view. He has been saying the same things for months past. Only last Friday evening, addressing the Federation of Engineering Societies in New York, to which he had just been elected president, he declared that the industrial expansion of the last half century had lifted the standard of living and comfort beyond any dream of our forefathers, and urged cooperative effort for the elimination of the great waste of intermittent employment and unemployment. And early in October, discussing the same matter, he gave a sort of industrial creed in an opinion that it is the fundamental duty of government continuously to formulate and effect ways and means of improving the standard of living of the population—not the population of a class, but the population as a whole. Government's other duties, he said, like those of police and educational departments, are contributory but subsidiary. Only the other day Mr. Hoover was in conference with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, apparently doing what he could to promote a movement toward mutual cooperation of business and Labor interests, particularly with a view of winning Labor to the cause of increased production as a means of heading off the need for reducing wages.

There is no mystery about Mr. Hoover's appeal. He stands, as it were, in the middle ground, and calls upon both elements in the industrial camp to come together. To both sides he holds up a clear view of the fundamental conditions and the needs of the world in this period of reconstruction. To Labor he says, in effect, You should not be called upon to give up all that you have gained during the war, but if you are to retain it you must join more whole-heartedly in producing what the world needs. To Capital, he says in effect, You should be able to get a larger product from your workers, but in order to get it you must be willing to maintain wages at a high level and foster a higher standard of living amongst your employees. His words are being weighed by both sides; one may say, because they seem reasonable to both. Wisely enough, he is not making the mistake of asking too much of either side. Neither is he rashly undertaking to offer a panacea for industrial troubles. He does not pretend to know what will dispose of industrial difficulties for all time. But taking the situation exactly as he finds it, yet refusing to be bound by any merely parochial view, he devotes himself to a consideration of the immediate steps requisite to reach a definitely better condition. The first step of all, it appears, should be greatly increased production to repair the loss and waste of the war. The second step, as he seems to imply, should be such new and more intimate relationship between Labor and Capital as may provide means of settling differences on a basis of reason instead of force. Arbitration, in his view, may be good. But far better than arbitration by compulsion is arbitration that comes as a result of an understanding that it is for the common interest of both parties to the controversy.

There is something about the moderation of these proposals that fits well with the recent popular declaration in favor of a return to normalcy. The popular temper is clearly not in favor of trying any extreme measures. Already the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other, without teaching us much of anything else

than that violence and upheaval do not themselves involve betterment. Here is a man of experience and vision who does not urge too much. He would save to Capital the most of what Capital has been perhaps most fearful of losing, as, for example, private control of industry and individual initiative. At the same time he would safeguard to Labor the industrial rights and standards of living for which it has been long contending. All he asks is that, instead of contending each for exclusive advantage, the two shall cooperate for the common welfare. Can there be real progress in any other way?

A Zionist Manifesto

A VERY gratifying feature of the great Zionist conference held in London, a few months ago, was the practical earnestness displayed by the delegates, gathered from all parts of the world, in dealing with the problems confronting the movement. There was, it is true, a note of triumph pervading the gathering, for it was the first of its kind since the confirmation by the powers of the Zionist hope, but, if triumph was the dominant note, it was clear the speakers realized that what had been achieved only marked the end of one stage, and that there must be no delay in embarking on the next.

The manifesto which was recently issued by the executive of the Zionist organization aims at emphasizing this fact. It seeks to point out to the Zionists of the world the practical steps to be taken in the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish national home. "The reconstruction of Palestine as a Jewish land," the manifesto declares, "can come only if the Jewish people are ready and willing to make sacrifices without limit, and if the Jewish pioneers who go to Palestine are filled with the conviction that the goal demands of them the heaviest labor and the most unrelenting endurance." It is quite evident from this statement, which is signed, amongst others, by Dr. Weizmann, who has himself already done so much for the cause of Zionism, that the leaders of the movement are determined the Jewish emigrant to Palestine shall be fully aware of what lies before him, and that he shall be willing to find the fulfillment of his hope, not in ease, but in work and in attainment through sacrifice.

Step by step, therefore, the task awaiting the pioneers is mapped out, the creation of opportunities for productive employment, on as great a scale as the Jewish people render possible; the establishment of shelter for the immigrants and provision for their general care; the gradual building up of conditions which shall make for a self-supporting Jewish peasantry; the carrying through of public works; the development of natural resources; and then, last, but by no means least, the establishment of a really worthy educational system. "We must put the Hebrew schools," declares the Zionist executive, "upon a solid foundation, and develop our education system until it finds its crown in the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, which is destined to be the center of the native Jewish genius. Through the Hebrew school will come our regeneration; through it the Jewish people will recover its speech, and a generation will arise with its feet firmly planted upon the Jewish soil."

For the purpose of helping to accomplish all this, the manifesto commends the great fund which is to be organized throughout the world, the Keren Hayesod, sanctioned by the London conference. Through this fund, the supervision of which will be intrusted to a special board of trustees, every Jew is invited to participate in the work of Zionism. "If we Zionists," the manifesto adds in summing up the situation, "are to speak with effect we must first act; if we are to convince we must first achieve. We must sacrifice ourselves if others are to make sacrifices."

Newspapers and the Details of Crime

SOME of the untoward effects of the detailed reporting of crime by the newspapers are discussed quite frankly in three pages of the annual report of Richard E. Enright, commissioner and head of the New York Police Department, covering police activities in New York City for the year 1919. The commissioner declares that the newspapers have published exaggerated stories of crime and lawlessness in the city, which he is convinced have encouraged criminals to resort thither to ply their trade, in the belief that they could operate in that field with little or no fear of arrest and punishment. Publication of this sort of matter day after day, with "scare headlines" and exaggerations, has, the commissioner believes, served only to advertise the business of the criminal, to belittle and decry the police, and to give a false impression of prevalent lawlessness in spite of the fact that the "tranquillity of the city remains undisturbed and its citizens and visitors transact their affairs in the same undisturbed fashion that prevailed in the piping days of peace in 1916 and 1917." Other cities, the commissioner avers, somewhat bitterly, have newspapers and organizations that boost the home town on all occasions and assail anyone inside or outside who dares disagree, whereas the city of New York alone gives shelter and sometimes attention to those who toil not nor spin, and "only disturb the air and befoul the city in order that they may gain recognition," perhaps in contributions or other rewards, or revenue, or public office. Now all this sort of thing is not pleasant, to say the least. Probably this sort of agitation amounts to comparatively little in benefiting New York as a city, or in keeping conditions as to crime and public order all that they ought to be. That the directing head of the police of a city like New York should make statements of this nature indicates, at any rate, that the newspapers are perhaps not making the best use of their great opportunity, and raises the question as to just how far publicity with respect to crime can be of public benefit or otherwise.

The probability is that newspapers that now make the detailed reporting of crime a routine matter say too much about it. From long habit they have looked upon stories of crime as offering the readiest and most continuous excitement for their readers. They have allowed themselves to believe that the fullest publicity with respect to the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals helps to make police work effective, and

therefore leads to the prevention of crime itself. Yet the practice of dealing with subjects of this class without restriction of detail has led to excesses. Under the guise of giving what they regard as helpful publicity, newspapers of this class repeatedly publish details which, so far from assisting in the maintenance of public order, must inevitably aid the criminal if they do not actually instruct others in criminal practice. There may be some excuse for stating the fact and nature of a crime, but there can hardly be an excuse for minute description of the means and methods of its accomplishment. So far as information of this sort is necessary the police are in a position to obtain it without the aid of the press, as they are rightfully the only persons by whom such information is required. If the fact of a crime deserves to be set before the public, certainly the how of it is for the police alone. Given to the public it can serve no useful purpose.

Responsible police observers have been known to declare that 80 per cent of the matter on criminal topics in the daily press is harmful rather than helpful, and should be omitted. Editors of crime-reporting newspapers would perhaps rejoice that it is newspaper publicity which keeps the police measurably alert and effective against the forces of the underworld. In more than one criminal case that has attracted wide attention some newspaper has claimed, without being denied, credit for having contributed directly to the discovery of persons or facts that have been of prime importance to the police. Yet the question persists whether the pursuit of criminals is not properly the work of policemen rather than of newspaper reporters. If newspapers should give over that sort of activity, certainly the police could not. Perhaps the public would gain as much as it could possibly lose if the press should leave police work more exclusively to the police. Publicity as to police activities might answer all public needs if it were provided in such fashion as merely to correct abuses in the system, instead of undertaking to constitute a part of it. Even though the police might be conscious of a diminished spur, the criminals would no longer be able to read daily of police plans for effecting their capture. And they would have to do without a vast amount of cheap glorification.

As for this New York controversy in particular, no final word should be spoken without taking into account the effects of local politics as prejudicing comment on the police department. Neither should it be forgotten that the newspapers which have been the most unremitting in censure of the recent work of the police commissioner and his subordinates are the ones that have systematically aided the liquor interests in their effort to weaken or nullify prohibition.

Pet Marjorie

IN THESE days of infant prodigies, of "The Story of Opal," "The Young Visitors," and other efforts, it is interesting to recall that, even here, there is nothing new under the sun, but that it was all done before, or something very like it, a hundred years and more ago. For Margaret Fleming, Pet Marjorie, the small but much-loved friend of Sir Walter Scott and many others in those years, began her short career in 1803 and closed it in 1811. Yet in that time she wrote a journal full of much precious refreshment, composed poetry of singular merit, and indited many letters which have been preserved. She read history when she was six years old, and displayed a truly catholic taste in literature. Thomson she considers to be a "beautiful author," and Pope, but neither of them anything to Shakespeare, of whom she confesses to some little knowledge. But then she considers the Newgate Calendar "very instructive," whilst "Tom Jones and Gray's Elegy in a country church yard are both excellent, and much spoke of by both sex, particularly by the men."

It is, of course, to Dr. John Brown, Scott's great friend, and a devoted admirer of Marjorie, that the world owes the most delightful glimpse of this small author and literary critic. "Marjorie Fleming," by John Brown, is, it may be ventured, one of the most delightful sketches and appreciations in the language. Especially happy is the picture Dr. Brown draws in its opening pages of Scott and Pet Marjorie spending an evening together. It was a November evening in 1810. Scott had returned home early to "Castle Street, No. 39," and, as the snow "blat-tered" and "raved" and "drifted" without, had tried to settle down to write. But he could make nothing of it. "I am off the fang," he muttered, at last, "I can make nothing of 'Waverley'; I'll awa' to Marjorie." And so he strode off through the snow to the house of her aunt, Mrs. Keith, and brought Marjorie back with him, "well happy up," and "laughing silently," in the corner of his plaid.

And then what an evening it was! A cheery fire, Marjorie set down in Scott's ample chair, taking it all with great composure, hearing Scott recite his lesson, "gravely and slowly timing it upon her small fingers," as the great man with much affected difficulty repeated after her:

Woner, twoery, tickery, seven;
Alibi, crackaby, ten, and eleven.

Then he would read ballads to her, "in his own glorious way," she listening with tremendous interest, and in return repeating Shakespeare to him, whilst Scott heard her just "amazed" as he always did, occasionally, out of pure luxury, "sobbing his fill."

But about the journal. It is a wonderful record, and needs to be read at length to be duly appreciated. Some of Pet Marjorie's criticism has already been mentioned. Here are her views, as Dr. Brown puts it, on "church government." "An Annibabist is a thing I am not a member of—I am a Pislekan just now, and a Prisbe-teran at Kirkcaldy, my native town." She has much to say on many subjects, on the "companie of swine, geese, cocks, etc.," at Braehead; on Princes Street in Edinburgh, where "the lads and lasses, besides buck and beggars parade"; on the "Genius Demedicus," otherwise the Venus de Medicis; and on her own shortcomings. But she is forever returning to books. "Doctor Swift's works are very funny; I got some of them by heart." "More-heads sermons are I hear much praised, but I never read

sermons of any kind; but I read novelettes and my Bible, and I never forget it, or my prayers."

Then, as to her poetry, it is of all kinds, sonnets to a monkey, sonnets to her sister, her "dearest Isa," invitations and letters "done into verse," and one long poem on Mary Queen of Scots, surely an inevitable subject for Pet Marjorie, sooner or later. Thus she describes Darnley:

A noble's son, a handsome lad,
By some queer way or other, had
Got quite the better of her heart.
With him she always talked apart;
Silly he was, but very fair,
A greater buck was not found there.

Certainly, as Dr. Brown puts it, "she hits off Darnley well."

Editorial Notes

MR. VENISELOS' counsel to his friends, on his retirement from the premiership of Greece, and, to use his own phrase, on "abandoning power and political life," would be worthy of any leader in any democratic country, and good enough for its citizens to follow. He urges those who have supported him "ever to subordinate the interests of party to the interests of state, and above all to take no action and display no activity until they have examined what effect it may have on the common weal, and to submit without bitterness to the popular decision."

AN ENGLISH manufacturer of mining machinery recently expressed, in the House of Commons, a pious wish that "in no circumstances should the appalling fate of being a millionaire" overtake him. In order to diminish the possibility of such a calamity, he has devised a profit-sharing scheme, by which his own share of the profits will diminish progressively as the total profits increase, the workers' share being correspondingly raised. Laying down the basic ideas of the scheme, he says that, "the only way in industry by which an employer can justify his position as a leader is by not imitating his men in getting as much as he can." As to himself, he declares that he does not want more than a certain amount of money for his own use, and says his scheme is "simply an attempt to make people think clearly what a small and insignificant thing money is." Here is a novel attitude on the part of a captain of industry, and the results of his plan will be awaited with interest in industrial circles.

MANY attempts have been made by imaginative people to discover the trend of customs and ideals in the United States and to establish the various ethnological groupings which seem to be developing. Not the least interesting of these is the idea of Vachel Lindsay, the poet, who, during his visit to England, explained it to an interviewer, with the assistance of a specially designed map of the country. In this map he has drawn a large area to the southwest, with its center in California, which he has designated New Italy. A little section in the east is marked, according to tradition, New England. Then there is the great south encircling Virginia, and, above it, the great sweep of the middle west. Finally, cutting across country from the border of Canada down to Mexico, is a great tract, with Santa Fe as its capital, marked the "New Arabia." "That," exclaimed Mr. Lindsay, "is the new America, that will never be subjected to the industrial civilization that has caught the east and the near west. There lies the American splendor."

IF AN Aroostook County, Maine, potato grower and statistician is right in his deductions, the price of potatoes in the United States is not likely to soar to the heights attained last winter. He finds that when the people of the country have had all the potatoes they want they have had approximately 400,000,000 bushels. He deduces from these figures, and says a study of the market has borne him out, that a production of 375,000,000 bushels or less has been followed by increasing prices as the season has advanced. On the other hands, a production of more than 400,000,000 bushels has had a deterring effect on prices. The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates has calculated that this year's potato crop amounts to 521,252,000 bushels, or something like 121,252,000 bushels more than are ordinarily used. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that the price of potatoes in this country will not advance, and may come down to a point low enough to induce an even larger than average consumption.

CERTAIN New York theatrical managers, taking advantage of the activity of internal revenue officials in connection with the alleged nonpayment of taxes by theater ticket speculators, are, according to report, considering several plans by which the speculators may be held in check. A plan not announced as being among those considered is that theatrical managers shall inaugurate an era of such friendliness toward one another, and such consideration for the theater-going public, that they shall maintain at their own expense, proportionately shared, conveniently located branch ticket offices. Theater managers would very likely say that they would be glad, in a world of general friendliness and consideration, to take such a revolutionary step of cooperation with their business competitors, but that while there is unfriendliness and inconsideration there will be speculators, for that is the soil in which speculation at the expense of another grows.

A PICTURE is being shown, in the current news features of the "movies" in the United States, which is apparently supplanting even that of the President-elect in popular acclaim. It is the likeness of nine-year-old Samuel Rzeschewski, with the blouse of his sailor suit strung across with medals enough to do justice to an admiral, who has won nineteen out of twenty games of chess at the West Point Military Academy and tied the twentieth. It is rather interesting that Samuel's first victory in this country should have resulted in such an overwhelming defeat of the center of the nation's military strength. No wonder the sailor-suited Samuel smiles, but those who cheer for the army at football games are eagerly waiting to see what he will do at the Annapolis Naval Academy.